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KMT RESHUFFLES POSITIONS AT CENTRAL, PROVINCIAL LEVELS

OW0801015Y Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 4 Jan 78 OW

[Text] The meeting of the Central Standing Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang today adopted a bill on repositioning a number of leading comrades at the central and provincial levels. The bill says:

Comrade Chen Chi-lu, deputy secretary-general of the Kuomintang Central Committee, has been appointed to a new position; his resignation has been approved. The resignation of Comrade Li Huan, director of the Department of Organizational Affairs of the Kuomintang Central Committee, has been approved; his position will be filled by Comrade Chao Tzu-chi, who is concurrently secretary general of the Policy Coordination Committee of the Central Committee. Comrade Wang Wei-nung, chairman of the Taiwan Provincial Committee of the Kuomintang, has been appointed to a new position; Comrade Pan Chen-chiu will serve as acting chairman of the provincial committee. Comrade Chiu Chuang-huan, director of the Department of Social Affairs of the Central Committee, is appointed deputy secretary general of the Central Committee; his old position will be filled by Comrade Shen Chih-yueh. The resignation of Comrade Ting Mao-shih, director of the Department of Cultural Affairs of the Central Committee, has been approved; Comrade Chu Sung-chiu will fill his position. Comrade Lin Ching-chiang, director of the Department of Overseas Affairs of the Central Committee, has been appointed to a new position; his old position will be temporarily filled by Comrade (Tseng Kuang-shun), deputy director of the depa. ment.

Chiang Comments

OW0801167 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 4 Jan 78 OW

[Text] After today's meeting in which the Central Standing Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang adopted a bill on repositioning a number of leading comrades at the central and provincial levels, Chairman Chiang of the Chinese Kuomintang said that this readjustment has been made to further expand the (?capacity of the revolutionary democratic party) and increase the overall strength of the Chinese Kuomintang so as to fulfill the revolutionary tasks at the present stage. At the same time, Chairman Chiang expressed his wishes:

1) Organizations at all levels should be able to reflect the political openness of the Chinese Kuomintang; harmony should exist among comrades and acdres of the party and between central and local organizations; and every member should be able to express his views freely and do his best in executing his duties.

2) Organizations at all levels must carry out director general Chiang Kai-shek's behest that "party cadres must serve the party members and party members must serve the people." Everything should be done in the public interest.

3) Party members must work wholeheartedly and loyally for the country and party. They should make contributions and refrain from personal interests, make sacrifices and refrain from seeking personal comfort, work diligently and advance valiantly.

Chairman Chiang said that, precisely because the Kuomintang is an open political party, all comrades should, despite the present difficulties they are encountering, be able to struggle unyieldingly. Before the public masses, particularly, they should be honest, frank, sincere and just so as to make the people support, love and join the Kuomintang for the purpose of jointly heightening the revolutionary and democratic glory of the ruling party.

KUOMINTANG NOMINATES CHIANG CHING-KUO FOR PRESIDENT

OW071045Y Taipei CNA in English 0951 GMT 7 Jan 78 OW

[By P.P. Tang]

[Excerpt] Taipei, Jan. 7 (CNA)--The ruling Kuomintang's Central Standing Committee Saturday resolved to nominate its chairman, Premier Chiang Ching-kuo, as the party's candidate for the nation's president. The presidential election is scheduled for March 21 during the sixth plenary session of the National Assembly, the Electoral College.

The resolution to nominate Chiang as the party's presidential candidate was adopted by a unanimous vote at a provisional meeting of the 21-member committee this morning. It was introduced at the recommendation of the incumbent president, Yen Chia-kan, a senior member of the committee. Yen, 73, formerly vice president, has been chief of state since the passing of President Chiang Kai-shek on April 5, 1975. It is expected that the resolution will be approved by the Central Committee when it holds its annual plenary session February 14-15. The party's candidate for vice president will be nominated by Chairman Chiang with the concurrence of the Central Committee.

In announcing the Standing Committee's decision, Secretary-General of the Central Committee Dr Chang Pao-shu said the provisional meeting of the Standing Committee was prompted by a letter to him from President Yen which was dated December 14, 1977. "After reviewing the revolutionary situation," Chang quoted Yen as saying in the letter, "I am deeply convinced that as we come closer to final success, we are encountering more difficulties and facing more buffetings, and that unless we have fortitudinous, magnanimous and wise revolutionary leadership, we shall not be able to overcome all obstacles and complete our difficult tasks of anticommunism and national recovery."

In recommending Chiang Ching-kuo as the party's candidate for president, Yen said: "Comrade Chiang Ching-kuo, the present chairman of the party and premier of the Executive Yuan, has followed our Tsungtsai, last president Chiang Kai-shek, and practiced faithfully the teachings of the Tsungli, Dr Sun Yat-sen, for as long as 40 years. His dedication, integrity, determination, loyalty and meritorious accomplishments are unexcelled. Since taking over the presidency of the Executive Yuan and the chairmanship of the party, he has presided over our great national planning, implemented the policies of our party, carried out major construction projects and coped with international changes. His masterful strategy and total dedication have gained popular support and his virtuous simplicity and informality have won unanimous respect and applause at home and abroad. Thus, Comrade Chiang Ching-kuo is the best possible candidate of our party for the office of the sixth president."

National Assembly To Meet 19 Feb-25 Mar

OW091015Y Taipei CNA in English 0951 GMT 9 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Taipei, January 9 (CNA)--The sixth congress of the National Assembly will be held in the Chungshan building at scenic Yangmingshan February 19-March 25, Kuo Cheng, acting secretary general of the National Assembly announced Monday.

Kuo, who is responsible for the preparatory work, reported that the central government has allocated a budget of 168 million nt dollars (4.42 million U.S. dollars) for the forthcoming gathering. A total of 1,248 members of the National Assembly will attend the 35-day congress. They include 111 overseas delegates. The ruling Kuomintang is represented at the National Assembly by 1,067 members, the Young China Party by 63 and the Democratic Socialist Party by 37. The remaining 81 members are independents, Kuo reported.

He said the members of the National Assembly will start registration for attendance on February 8, 10 days before the congress begins. Besides electing the president and the vice president on March 21 and 22 respectively, other important items on the agenda have yet to be finalized, he said.

CHIANG INSTRUCTS AGENCIES TO SOLVE SHIPPING DISPUTES

OW061023Y Taipei CNA in English 0933 GMT 6 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Taipei, Jan (CNA)--Premier Chiang Ching-kuo Thursday instructed government agencies to immediately solve shipping disputes in the nation involving the Middle East. Premier Chiang said that shipping disputes have seriously affected the nation's commercial reputation abroad and "this is a problem we cannot ignore." Speaking at an Executive Yuan (cabinet) regular meeting, the premier called on domestic traders to attach great importance to business reputation and accurate delivery.

After hearing reports made by Communications Minister Lin Chin-sheng and Economics Minister Y.H. Sun on the shipping disputes between the Republic of China and the Middle East, the premier instructed the ministers of communications and economic affairs to order the shipping companies involved in the disputes to solve the problem at once. Premier Chiang instructed government agencies to strictly manage domestic traders to see whether they have breached agreements they entered upon with foreign buyers. Premier Chiang also instructed judicial organizations to take action if shipping companies or traders have engaged in cheating.

According to trade sources, altogether 48 ships were involved in disputes last year. Only 11 cases have been solved so far, they said. A cargo and ship coordination center will be set up shortly to handle mounting shipping disputes. Members of the proposed center will come from the Navigation Department of the Ministry of Communications and the Board of Foreign Trade.

BRIEFS

DIPLOMATIC, CABINET APPOINTMENTS--Taipei, Jan 6--President Yen Chia-kan Thursday appointed former minister without portfolio S.K. Chou as ambassador plenipotentiary to the Holy See. Chou is to succeed Chen Chih-mai, who will be reassigned. At the same time, the president appointed Chen Chi-lu, former deputy secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Kuomintang, as minister without portfolio to succeed S.K. Chou. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0930 GMT 6 Jan 78 OW]

SUGAR EXPORTS--Taipei, Jan 5--The nation last year exported 644,700 metric tons of sugar, worth U.S. $150 million, an official of Taiwan Sugar Corporation said Wednesday. Of the volume, granulated sugar was 566,900 tons and white sugar 77,800 tons. A total of 288,000 tons of granulated sugar were exported to Japan, 163,000 tons to South Korea, 76,000 tons to the United States, and the rest of the granulated sugar to Malaysia and Sri Lanka. The nation exported more than 60,000 tons of white sugar to Saudi Arabia last year, compared with 48,000 tons in 1976. The rest of the white sugar was exported to Indonesia and Hong Kong. [Excerpt] [Taipei CNA in English 0304 GMT 5 Jan 78 OW]

JAPAN, U.S. LEGISLATORS AGREE TO SET UP SECURITY FORUM

OW091255Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1239 GMT 9 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 9 KYODO--A U.S. congressional delegation agreed with Liberal-Democratic Party dietmen Monday to form a private Japan-U.S. consultation committee to discuss security problems arising from the projected withdrawal of American troops from South Korea. The six-member delegation of the U.S. House Armed Service Investigation Subcommittee, led by its Chairman Samuel Stratton (D-NY), was visiting here on its way back from a 5-day fact-finding mission to South Korea.

During its discussion with ruling party dietmen, including Chairman Minoru Genda of the party's National Defense Committee, they agreed to organize the committee to be joined by parliamentarians, scholars and other private interests of the two countries. Japanese dietmen anticipate the committee's first meeting to be held in Tokyo this August.

Stratton, during the 2-hour discussion, reaffirmed reluctance to support President Jimmy Carter's plan to withdraw 33,000 U.S. ground troops from South Korea in 5 years. He said he would propose to Congress that the withdrawal be implemented without haste by taking full supplementary measures, such as stepping up military aid to South Korea. Stratton also told the dietmen Japan should speak out "boldly" about the importance the presence of U.S. ground troops in South Korea has for the security of Japan.

FUKUDA COMMENTS ON TALKS WITH USSR IN MOSCOW

OW100659Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0546 GMT 10 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo Jan 10 KYODO--Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda said Tuesday Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda spoke out on the Japanese position in his talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in Moscow Monday. He made the remark at a cabinet meeting which heard a report on the Sonoda-Gromyko talks from Acting Foreign Minister Nobuhiko Ushiba.

Justice Minister Mitsuo Setoyama asked whether the results of the Sonoda-Gromyko negotiations were what the government anticipated. In reply Ushiba said Sonoda was yet to meet Premier Aleksey Kosygin.

After the cabinet meeting Chief Cabinet Secretary Shintaro Abe told newsmen the government would wait for developments in Sonoda's meeting with Premier Kosygin.

In his report on the two Sonoda-Gromyko meetings Monday, Ushiba said Japan stressed that conclusion of a peace treaty after the Soviet Union returns four Japanese islands was a prerequisite to the development of truly stable relations between the two countries. The Soviet Union rejected the Japanese contention but presented instead a draft treaty of good-neighborly relations and cooperation, he said. The Japanese side turned down the Soviet plan and submitted an outline of a proposed peace treaty and both sides agreed to continue negotiations on the treaty, he reported.

On the Japan-China peace treaty issue, the Soviet Union argued that Japan should act independently if a third country should try to intervene in relations between Japan and Soviet Union, he said. The Japanese side emphasized that Japan had no intention of working with a third country to take hostile action against the Soviet Union, he said. The Soviet Union did not name China in the discussions, he added.

On bilateral issues Japan and the Soviet Union agreed to cooperate in settling fishery problems, to create a new cabinet-level council for economic discussions, and to renew the cultural-exchange agreement expiring January 26, Ushiba reported. The Soviet Union agreed to continue negotiations on the new site of the Japanese Embassy in Moscow, he said. It also agreed to study applications from Japanese nationals remaining in the Soviet Union since after the last war and wishing repatriation to Japan, but showed apparent reluctance to the repatriation of Koreans living in Sakhalin, he said.

DEATH OF LDP DIETMAN REDUCES UPPER HOUSE STRENGTH

OW0414llY Tokyo KYODO in English 0616 GMT 4 Jan 78 OW

[Summary] Tokyo, Jan 4 KYODO--Kazuo Maeda, senior Liberal-Democratic member of the House of Councillors and former vice president of the house, died of a gastric ulcer at Tokyo Teishin hospital early Wednesday morning. He served as director general of the Science and Technology Agency and concurrently chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission during Kakuei Tanaka's cabinet 1972-73. From 1974 to last July he assumed the post of vice president of the upper house.

As a result of Maeda's death, the party lineup of the 252-member upper house now stands at:

Liberal-Democratic Party	123
Japan Socialist Party	53
Komeito	28
Japan Communist Party	16
Democratic Socialist Party	11
New Liberal Club	5
Niin Club	5
Independent Club	4
Independents	3
Vacancies	4

BRIEFS

LOAN TO PHILIPPINES-- Tokyo, Dec 21--Japan exchanged notes with the Philippines Wednesday on the extension of a 22.5 billion yen loan to the island republic to help finance its six economic development projects, the Foreign Ministry announced. The exchange took place in Manila between Kiyohisa Mikanagi, Japanese ambassador to the Philippines, and Philippine Foreign Secretary Carlos P. Romulo. The loan is part of the sixth yen loan totaling 27.5 billion yen, which Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda promised the Philippines when he visited Manila earlier this year in the course of a tour of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Of the 27.5 billion yen, Japan exchanged notes with the Philippines November 17 to provide 5 billion yen in commodity aid to that country. The six Philippine projects to be covered by the new loan include Cagayan Valley rural electrification, flood forecasting and warning system and harbor maintenance and dredging. The loan is repayable over 25 years including a grace period of 7 years at an annual interest rate of 3.25 percent. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0905 GMT 21 Dec 77 OW]

NODONG SINMUN ON NEW TRANSPORTATION SECTOR 'BATTLE'

SK070325Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2317 GMT 6 Jan 78 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 7 January editorial: "Let Us Vigorously Launch a 200-day Transportation Revolution Battle Once Again"]

[Text] Endlessly encouraged by the New Year address of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our valiant railway transport fighters are speedily transporting coal and ore needed by thermal power plants and metallurgical plants, running trains of the concentrated transportation system with the lofty spirit of victors, while land and sea transport fighters are also rushing toward ceaseless innovations to keep pace with the railway transport fighters.

Rapidly developing the transportation sector is one of the important tasks in insuring the rapid growth of socialist and economic construction. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: To fully meet the rapidly increasing transportation demand, we must place great emphasis on the development of the transportation sector.

To develop the national economy at a rapid pace it is important to give constant priority to transportation work. Last year the 13th plenary session of the 5th KWP Central Committee adopted a measure to wage a 200-day transportation revolution battle to thoroughly implement the transportation revolution policy advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. During the course of the 200-day transportation revolution battle waged in accordance with the KWP Central Committee measures, epochal progress was made in transportation work last year. Thanks to the vigorous struggle of our transportation fighters and working people, during the 200-day transportation revolution battle the material and technical foundations of railway transport were further strengthened, the strain in the transportation sector was eased and the transportation requirements of many national economic sectors were more fully met by thorough implementation of the policy of concentrated, joint and containerized transportation.

Nevertheless we cannot be satisfied with achievements already won. Today we are launching the second 7-year plan--a grand economic construction program. The vast tasks of the new 7-year plan confront the transportation sector with greater demands. The second 7-year plan is a large-scale economic construction program envisaging an extremely high growth rate. To successfully carry out this magnificent, grand new prospective plan we must give decisive priority to the railway transport sector--the nation's arterial system and vanguard of the national economy--as well as to the vehicle and sea transport sectors. Lacking ceaseless upsurge and innovation in transportation work, we cannot consolidate achievements attained in economic construction and cannot fully accomplish the vast transportation requirements of the new prospective plan.

With deep insight into the position and role of the transportation front in implementing the new prospective plan and into achievements the transportation sector attained in the past, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song instructed us to win constant innovations in transportation work this year as we launch the second 7-year plan. Upholding the lofty concepts of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our transportation fighters launched a struggle to mark a great new innovation in the transportation front once again this year, under the militant slogan: "Let us once again wage a 200-day transportation revolution battle."

This slogan, upheld by our transportation fighters, reflects our party's intention of having the railway transport sector play its full role and accomplish its mission as the vanguard of the national economy by decisively assigning priority to transportation work in accordance with the second 7-year plan which envisages an extremely rapid development in production. The slogan is also significant in making all sectors, which are systematically linked with the transportation sector, achieve a great production upsurge from the outset of the first year of the second 7-year plan. This can be accomplished by marking a great innovation on the transportation front--one of the major socialist construction fronts.

The 200-day transportation revolution battle, which all of our transportation fighters and working people will wage once again as a popular movement, is a battle to pave the way for successful accomplishment of the second 7-year plan. The 200-day transportation revolution battle last year was a battle to alleviate the momentary transportation strain created during the course of attaining the 6-year plan ahead of schedule, while, the 200-day transportation revolution battle this year is one to fully reinforce our extremely rapid national economic development, by firmly pushing ahead with transportation work.

In the course of this battle, which will be infused with the chollima spirit of the transportation front, the system of concentrated, joint and containerized transportation will be further strengthened and the capacity of the railway transport sector will be further increased.

The 200-day transportation revolution battle is also a battle to develop our railway transport sector one step further, paralleling the demand to make the national economy chuche-oriented, modernized and scientific. Through this struggle we will accelerate modernizing means of transport, expediting introduction of large-scale and high speed means of transport. In addition a greater advancement will be made in the electrification of railways. Thus our railway transport sector will further renew its position as a chuche-based, modern socialist railway system.

The vigorous 200-day transportation revolution battle this year will provide an opportunity to reach a new turning point in the struggle to successfully implement the second 7-year plan, by giving firm priority to the transportation sector in keeping up with the rapid growth of production.

All working people and transportation sector functionaries, including those involved with railway transport, upholding the New Year address of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, must wage a 200-day transportation revolution battle, effect new developments in implementing the party's transportation revolution policy and make an active contribution to brilliantly achieving the tasks of the first year of the second 7-year plan in all sectors of the national economy.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his New Year address this year taught: We must also score constant innovations in transportation work. The transportation sector must fully meet the national economy's increasing transportation demands by thoroughly implementing our party's policy of concentrated, joint, containerized transportation. Thoroughly implementing the transportation policy advanced by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a basic task which must be carried out during the period of the 200-day transportation revolution battle, and a key factor for successfully completing the vast transportation tasks of the new 7-year plan. We must fully utilize existing transport means while thoroughly implementing the transportation policy so that we may rapidly meet increasing demand for transportation arising from the ceaseless upsurge in production and construction.

The proud achievements and experience attained through overall transportation efforts, including those in railway transport since the 13th plenary session of the 5th KWP Central Committee, clearly demonstrate that thorough implementation of the transportation policy is a key to effecting a basic change in transportation work. Therefore functionaries and working people of the transportation and related sectors must exert all efforts to thoroughly implement the transportation policy.

We must improve and modernize the concentrated freight stations and lines for exclusive use of plants which have been built or are under construction, in accordance with the party's concentrated transportation policy. This is a most important task to be carried out by the railway transport sector during the period of the 200-day battle. By thoroughly accomplishing this, we can further strengthen the material and technical bases provided through concentrated transportation.

All functionaries and working people of the railway transport and related sectors must first of all, as soon as possible, install loading and unloading facilities such as cranes, at the concentrated freight stations and the lines for exclusive use of plants which have been already built, and provide better warehouses and storage facilities. At the same time they must accelerate construction of new concentrated freight stations and lines for exclusive use of plants, build more sidings at the stations through a mass movement and increase the proportion of concentrated transportation in cooperative transport by improving coal mine storage areas.

We must further reinforce the tracks, drastically increase the production of rolling stock and vigorously expedite electrification of railway lines. This is another important task for the railway sector during the 200-day transportation revolution. Keeping in mind the importance of maintenance and reinforcement of the railway tracks for increasing train transport capacity, railway functionaries must strengthen tracks for the concentrated transport trains and further reinforce other structures such as railway bridges. At the same time they must produce more diesel-electric locomotives, heavy freight cars, tank cars and rolling stock of various kinds, carry out good repair work and vigorously accelerate electrification, thus actively developing a mass, long-distance railway transport system.

Thoroughly and continuously carrying out the party's joint transportation policy is a reliable method for firmly meeting increasing transportation demand. First of all in the vehicle transport sector, the work of the short and long distance transportation units must be strengthened in order to carry increasing amounts of cargo, including cargo from concentrated freight stations.

During the battle period the concerned sectors of the people's economy must greatly increase production of trailers and properly organize vehicle repair bases and parts production bases also.

Thorough implementation of the joint transportation and containerized transportation policies of the party requires that various standard containers be produced in large quantities during the battle period and bulk cargos such as nonferrous metals, ore, cement, chemical fertilizer and grain and light industry production be carried by container. Moreover concerned sectors of the people's economy must develop the three-way cable, conveyor and pipeline transport system.

Vigourous support of the transportation front is important to guarantee successful achievement of the 200-day transportation revolution battle. The guiding functionaries of each sector of the people's economy, including those of the metallurgical and machine industries, must be responsible for producing needed materials [illegible] steel, cement and timber while carrying out their tasks during the 200-day battle, especially that of constructing lines. They also should shorten freight car idle time. To deeply realize the importance of the revolutionary tasks which have fallen to them and to completely and responsibly carry out the planned battle tasks, form a banner for the functionaries and workers participating in the 200-day battle to follow firmly. All transportation workers and functionaries and concerned workers of the people's economy should thoroughly study and master the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's New Year's message in order to visibly display an absolute, unconditional as well as worthy revolutionary spirit. Thus they should without fail carry out the battle tasks for which they are responsible during the entire period of the 200-day transportation revolution battle.

As we see from last year's experience and lessons, the 200-day battle's results are very much the responsibility of the guiding functionaries who comprise and command the transportation network. The guiding functionaries of the concerned sectors including the transportation sector, should give transportation workers and working people distinct goals to achieve during the 200-day battle and should then closely supervise implementation of the goals. They should also go to the battle sites themselves, like the commanders of the anti-Japanese guerrillas, to solve all problems through political work. They should additionally strongly lead the masses with concise and prompt directions regarding transportation, by letting their actions serve as examples. Guiding functionaries of the transportation sector should carefully plan and organize transportation work for the concentrated transportation system and should establish firm regulations and rules, coordinate operations and establish a single guiding plan.

In order to attain victory in the 200-day battle, party organs and three-revolution team members should aggressively and ambitiously launch organizational political work which will lead all transportation workers and working people to a new, grand revolutionary advance. They should strongly lead them in responsibly completing their tasks by displaying a self-reliant revolutionary spirit. They should also vigorously launch propaganda concerning the economy in order to fill every battlefield with the chollima and speed-battle spirit, making it possible for all to demonstrate great merit in the stormy movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions.

The 200-day transportation revolution battle is an honorable and worthy one for further development of transportation work, according to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's plans and wishes and for the attainment of a new grand upsurge in overall socialist construction.

Let us accomplish a proud victory by vigorously launching the 200-day transportation revolution battle once again, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's lofty will, and let us further strongly accelerate socialist economic construction.

NODONG SINMUN CALLS FOR 8.8 MILLION TONS OF GRAIN

SK090730Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2315 GMT 8 Jan 78 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 9 January editorial: "Let Us All Rise in a Magnificent Struggle To Occupy the Height of 8.8 Million Tons of Grain"]

[Text] Today our socialist rural areas seethe with the revolutionary zeal of the agricultural workers who have begun performing the tasks of the first year of the

second 7-year plan, their hearts burning with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's New Year message and pride in having scored an unprecedented upsurge in agricultural production last year.

Keeping pace with agricultural workers throughout the country who have accelerated preparations for next year's farming, boundlessly encouraged and inspired by the brilliant prospects of the second 7-year plan, agricultural support workers have daily attained proud achievements in well-digging, defying frozen soil. Workers engaged in chemical fertilizer production are also vigorously struggling to fulfill the year's fertilizer production goal without fail.

Scoring a new upsurge in agricultural production is one of our most important tasks this year. The respected and beloved leader taught in his New Year message: This year, too, we should concentrate greater efforts on the agricultural front. With the production of greater quantities of grain we can rapidly develop national strength, further improve the people's living standard and smoothly and properly resolve other problems in socialist construction.

The agricultural front is an important one where we should concentrate greater efforts this year, too. With production of greater quantities of grain by concentrating our efforts on agriculture, we can continuously and rapidly develop industry, continuously improve the living standard and more vigorously accelerate overall economic construction.

Under the great leader's wise leadership, last year our country attained the proud victory of hoisting the flag of victory on the height of 8.5 million tons of grain by vigorously supporting the agricultural front under very unfavorable weather conditions, thanks to the participation of the entire party, people and army and thorough adoption of the chuche farming method.

Today, when socialist construction has been further deepened, a greater demand on the agricultural sector has been created. This reality does not allow us to be satisfied with levels already attained. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth the militant task of occupying the height of 8.8 million tons of grain this year, with deep insight into the requirements of socialist economic construction, into circumstances in which the influence of the cold front continues and the entire world suffers from food crises, into past achievements and experiences in agricultural production and into possibilities of the development of agricultural production.

The weighty, towering goal of 8.8 million tons of grain reflects the noble will and benevolent love for the people of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who seeks the continuous prosperity and development of the country by continuous and rapid development of agricultural production, uninfluenced by any difficult situation or whimsical weather conditions. This goal also reflects the firm will of our party which intends to vigorously accelerate the chuche cause by scoring continuous upsurges and innovations in socialist construction through occupation of one height after another. For this reason our agricultural workers have valiantly risen to receive and complete the great leader's new militant task with burning revolutionary zeal.

Occupying the height of 8.8 million tons of grain this year is of great significance in prefulfilling the magnificent goals of the second 7-year plan. Through this struggle the material and technical foundation already established for agricultural production will be more firmly solidified and industrialization and modernization of agriculture and the scientification and centralization of agricultural production will be further accelerated.

Thus a firm foundation for occupying the height of 10 million tons of grain ahead of schedule will be established. Moreover through attainment of this year's 8.8 million tons of grain our people will be able to enjoy a more materially affluent modern life and all problems of socialist construction will be more smoothly solved. Occupying the height of 8.8 million tons of grain this year will again demonstrate the matchless superiority of the economic system of our country's socialist rural areas which have continuously reaped bumper grain harvests despite the influence of a cold front which has brought calamity beyond description to the entire world. This will also demonstrate the justness of the party's policy.

Under today's circumstances in which grain yield per chongbo has already reached an unprecedented level in our country, attaining the goal of 8.8 million tons of grain by scoring another upsurge is by no means an easy task. But no matter how lofty the grain production target assigned the rural economy sector today, we have all the conditions and capacities to hit it. We have the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song who always attaches great significance to development of agricultural production, who elucidated the direction and methods to constantly effect upsurges in developing agricultural production with extraordinary wisdom and insight, and who leads our party and people to attain good harvests every year by extensively embodying the chuche-based farm method. We have the united and invincible might of our people who are firmly determined to implement any order from the party without fail. We also have the irrigation system, which has been completed overall, and the strongly supportive policy of the state. The matter rests on how actively all agricultural working people and functionaries in this sector struggle.

All agricultural working people and functionaries must glorify the first year of the second 7-year plan with the rewarding victory of occupying the grain height by taking the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's New Year message as the firm faith and guideline in struggle and by displaying the revolutionary spirit of unconditionally implementing the New Year message. In his New Year message the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows: We must again reap a bumper harvest this year by properly making farm preparations beforehand and by farming scientifically and technically in accordance with the chuche farming method.

The most important task arising in the struggle to occupy the height of 8.8 million tons of grains this year is to properly make farm preparations beforehand. If we astutely make farm preparations beforehand we can thoroughly meet the demands of the chuche farming method, successfully surmount the influence of the cold front and smoothly carry out all processes in this year's farming in a timely manner. Functionaries and working people in the agricultural sector must expedite and complete all farm work without fail by concentrating all their efforts on farm preparations.

The most important tasks arising in farm preparations this year is to produce the designated quotas of fertile humus without fail. Only by producing humus of good quality in large quantities can we surmount whimsical and abnormal natural weather conditions, properly nurse cold rice seedbeds and corn seedbeds and increase yield per pyong by making farm land more fertile. All cooperative farms must supply the designated quantity of humus for cold rice seedbeds and corn seedbeds by producing a greater quantity of good quality humus through unstinted mobilization of all sorts of material including rice straw, corn stalks, (?hay) and peat.

The chuche farming method is a most advanced and scientific one which enables us to farm in a scientific and technical manner in conformity with the realities of our country. Therefore precisely in thoroughly carrying out the chuche farming method is the key to bringing about another success in farming this year.

All cooperative farms must correctly and completely set their farm process plan [yongnong kongjong kyehoek] for each farm field scientifically and technically, and must scientifically and technically accomplish every process of farm work in accordance with the demands of the chuche farming method. They must also select high-yield seeds of good quality and plant them in a timely manner according to the principle of planting at the proper time and in the proper place. They must properly manage cold rice seedbeds and corn seedbeds. Along with this they must strictly maintain the correct number of stalks per pyong and guarantee production per stalk in accordance with the demands of technical regulations by thoroughly carrying out the policy of [word indistinct] farming. They must also scientifically apply fertilizer to suit the growing conditions of the crops.

More vigorously struggling to guard against drought is another important task in successfully occupying the height of 8.8 million tons of grain this year. Local areas throughout the country, including all rural areas, should correctly realize that the struggle to secure more water, economize on every drop of water and obtain and store it in reservoirs and ponds is important to this year's farming success. A basic method for securing more water sources is thorough implementation of the party's policy of carrying out a revolution for underground water. Agricultural workers and supporters should more vigorously rise in a struggle to carry out the underground water revolution policy with the spirit and work method of completing the irrigation of 100,000 chongbo of farmfields in 20 days in accordance with the decision adopted at the 13th plenum of the 5th party Central Committee, so that they can quickly accomplish the remaining irrigation of farmfields by carrying out a mass struggle to dig more wells and drive more piles. In particular functionaries and workers of the sectors concerned, including the rural economic sector, should, in addition to digging wells and driving piles, push ahead with the work of providing all wells with water pumps, hoses and electric motors in a responsible manner so as to enable these water sources to function fully in preventing drought.

Along with increasing grain production by preventing the influence of the cold front, functionaries and workers of the rural economic sector should score greater innovations in the production of vegetables, fruit, meat and eggs.

Strengthening the work of supporting the rural areas in various ways is a basic requirement for the construction of socialist rural areas and is an important factor guaranteeing infallible occupation of the height of 8.8 million tons of grain this year. This was one of the important factors helping us to reap a bumper harvest last year. Functionaries and workers of all sectors and units of the people's economy, responding to the call of the party, should vigorously render material, technical and labor support to the rural areas. Functionaries and the working class of sectors concerned, including the machinery, metallurgical and building materials industry sectors, correctly assuming a manner worthy of masters who bear joint responsibility for the agricultural front, should produce and supply good quality various modern farming machinery, equipment and parts, such as tractors, vehicles, trailers and rice planting and harvesting equipment, equipment and materials needed in irrigating farmfields and in remolding nature, as well as other farming materials such as vinyl tents.

Producing and supplying more good quality chemical fertilizer, insecticide and agricultural chemicals is one of the important tasks in implementing the chuche farming method and in properly carrying out this year's farming. Those who produce chemical fertilizer and workers and technicans of the sectors concerned throughout the country should operate equipment at full capacity so as to produce and supply greater quantities of various chemical fertilizers, insecticide and agricultural chemicals, correctly realizing that success in agricultural production this year depends greatly on success or failure in implementing the schedule for production and supply of chemical fertilizer. They should in particular decisively increase production of phosphate fertilizer.

At the same time the transportation sector should transport chemical fertilizer in a timely manner and cooperative farms should properly store and preserve it. The weighty task of occupying the height of 8.8 million tons of grain this year demands further enchancement of the role of party organizations and rural guidance functionaries. Party organizations at all levels and three revolutions teams of the rural economic sector and local areas should, in conjuction with the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, continuously deepen the political-organizational work of fully explaining the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's New Year message and his instructions to the agricultural sector's workers and functionaries so as to encourage them to occupy the height of 8.8 million tons of grain. In particular by strengthening political and ideological indoctrination work establishing the spirit of being masters of the revolution among workers, they should vigorously guide them to thoroughly implement the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's instructions and party policy--without the slightest deviation--and to develop in them the sense of boundless devotion and creativity in the struggle to occupy the height of 8.8 million tons of grain.

Guidance functionaries of the rural economic sector should help low-level functionaries in the rural areas and agricultural workers to thoroughly familiarize themselves with the principles of the great chuche farming method, always take the van of the masses in solving difficult problems--following the example set by the commanders of the anti-Japanese guerrilla units--and thoroughly meet the scientific requirements of the chuche farming method in all domains of the agricultural front. In particular guidance functionaries in the rural areas should carefully calculate and plan everything in a detailed manner and carry out follow-up work in a responsible manner, so that they can increase production of rice and corn, as clarified again by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The struggle to occupy the height of 8.8 million tons of grain is one fought to make a great stride toward the heights of socialism under the shining banner of the great theses on the rural areas, and is a worthwhile one to glorify the chuche fatherland, which continuously advances with the spirit of chollima. Let us all hoist the flag of victory on the height of 8.8 million tons of grain by vigorously rising, holding aloft the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's New Year message, to mark a great innovation in agricultural production.

MORE ROK 'WAR PROVOCATION MANEUVERS' IN 1978 SEEN

OW091551Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1539 GMT 9 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang January 9 (KCNA) -- Now the whole nation and the world peaceloving people unanimously desire peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification. It is an act which can be committed only by the vicious nation-splittists and warmanics to send off the smell of gun powder, ignoring this desire. So says NODONG SINMUN today commenting on the "long-distance march in full combat outfit" and "combat posture exercise" staged by the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique from the outset of the year.

According to a report, the Pak Chong-hui clique mobilized a puppet army unit in this play with fire under the name of perfecting the "ground operation posture" and raised warlike cries that someone should be "crushed". Noting that this play with fire of the puppets is extremely ill-boding, the commentary lays bare its aim. It says:

It is a premeditated and deliberate act designed to dampen the ever-growing desire of the people for reunification and whip up the consciousness of north-south confrontation and war fever. It is a prelude to the new war provocation manoeuvres to be stepped up further this year by the puppets for bridging over the crisis of their "regime" and realize their wild ambition for long-term office.

Recalling that Pak Chong-hui the traitor betrayed in his so-called "new year speech" his intention to intensify the war racket, the commentary warns:

Those who turn their back to the people, brandish bayonets and play with fire cannot feel easy. The war racket of the puppets is a criminal act to block the way to the re-unification of our country and disturb peace. It will invite denunciation within and without and make the situation of the puppets more difficult.

NODONG SINMUN HAILS STRUGGLE OF NONALINED COUNTRIES

OW091605Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1548 GMT 9 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang January 9 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN January 7 carried an article headlined "The World Advances Along the Road of Independence, as the Peoples Desire and Demand". The article says:

The three continents were shrouded in darkness scores of years ago. Many countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America were in bondage of colonialism and the peoples of these continents were groaning under the tyranny. Even their slightest desire for independence was ruthlessly trampled underfoot.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: "Today the world does not move as the imperialists and their stooges wish, but advances steadily along the road indicated by history, as the peoples desire and demand".

The masses of the people rose in struggle to take back their right as the subject of history, take back their right as the masters of their destiny, the masters cominating the world. The great victory of our people in the past Korean War was a victory of the peoples who held high the banner of the idea of independence and showed that even a small nation can surely win victory when they valiantly fight for independence, deeply aware how precious it is.

Over the past 30 years and more, over 80 countries have won independence. This has brought about a great change in the looks of the world. A new era of history, an era of independence has come in which the oppressed nations and peoples who had been the object of history, subjected to harsh national oppression, maltreatment and humiliation in the colonial bondage of imperialism for centuries, have appeared as proud masters on the stage of history, masters dominating the world and are carving out their destinies independently and creatively on their own responsibility, the article notes, and goes on:

The genuine independence and national sovereignty of a country can be guaranteed only through a vigorous struggle for consolidating its already-won political independence and achieving its independent development. The non-aligned countries are struggling against all forms of subjugation, domination and interference and for defending independence in the economic field and international relations, consolidating their political independence.

Economic independence is the material foundation of independence. A country which cannot stand on its own feet economically will have its political sovereignty prejudiced and, further, may be subjected again to the lot of colonial slave.

It has now become a trend of the non-aligned countries to struggle to defend their natural resources from the exploitation and plunder by the imperialists and effectively use them for their independent development.

The peoples of the non-aligned countries who are aware that the road of building an independent economy is the only road of establishing genuine sovereignty are hardening their determination to follow this road to the end.

Noting that today it is an inevitable result of the development of history that the peoples of the countries freed from the colonial rule of imperialism strive for socialism, the article says:

Many countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, striving for socialism, are carrying out a number of socio-economic policies commensurate with it. It is one of the important principles of non-alignment in its activity to put an end to the relations of subjugation and domination in the international relations and establish a new order of international relations based on the principles of complete independence, equality and mutual benefit. It is one of the important demands for carrying the cause of national liberation to completion in the non-aligned countries.

For the community of their vital interests the peoples of the non-aligned countries are strengthening unity and cooperation in their struggle to establish a new international economic order. Voices calling for independence are ringing out ever louder from every nook and corner of the world. No country, no nation wants to tolerate subjugation by others or prejudice of its sovereignty.

In conclusion the article stresses: This change taking place in the international arena proves that nothing can put down the peoples' desire for independence and self-reliance and that history is advancing along the road of independence, as the peoples desire and demand.

PYONGYANG SEMINAR MARKS FOUNDING OF NEWSPAPER SAENAL

SK0704l0Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 7 Jan 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, January 7 (KCNA)--A national scientific seminar of pressmen was held on January 5 at the People's Palace of Culture on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the newspaper SAENAL (New Day) founded on January 15, 1928, a revolutionary publication issued and guided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the period of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Put with due respect on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song. Present at the scientific seminar were leading functionaries of the press organs, journalists and editors in Pyongyang. Made public at the scientific seminar were scientific papers explaining the historic position of the newspaper SAENAL in the history of the publications of our party, its immortal revolutionary exploits and precious experiences and the historic significance of the newspaper SAENAL.

The speakers said that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song formed the Down-with-Imperialism Union, the first genuine communistic revolutionary organisation, and the Saenal juvenile union, the first communistic juvenile revolutionary organisation, in our country and founded the newspaper SAENAL as a powerful ideological weapon to realise their fighting programme and goal. They pointed out that the founding of the newspaper SAENAL was an epochal event which marked a new revolutionary turn in the development of the history of publications of the working class.

The speakers said that the historic position of the newspaper SAENAL which took the great leader's chuche-oriented idea of the press as the only guiding idea lay in that it was the first communistic publication and the first revolutionary publication of a chuche type in our country, and explained the reason.

They stressed that as the newspaper SAENAL came into being reflecting the demand of the era of chuche, a new historical era, it held a brilliant place in the history of the development of revolutionary publications of the working class.

The speakers said: The newspaper SAENAL whose basic mission was to explain and propagate, defend and carry out the great chuche idea founded by the respected and beloved leader, vigorously organised and mobilized new young communists and broad masses of people for the victory of the revolutionary cause of chuche and thus creditably fulfilled its historic task assigned by the time and revolution, performed immortal revolutionary exploits in the history of the revolutionary struggle of our people and gained precious experiences.

The immortal revolutionary feats and precious experiences of the newspaper SAENAL, a prototype of the chuche-oriented revolutionary publications, became the stout root of revolutionary publications founded and guided by the great leader in the period of his early revolutionary activities and in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the glorious tradition of the revolutionary publications of our party, the speakers noted. They referred to the historic significance of the newspaper SAENAL.

BRIEFS

SINGAPORE TRADING COMPANY--Pyongyang, Dec 31--A congratulatory message and gifts to Kim Il-song presented by Jack Lim Kueh Chorg, director of the Welcome Trading Co Pty Ltd of Singapore, were conveyed at a ceremony in Pyongyang on December 29. Comrade Kye Ung-tae was present at the conveying ceremony. Also present there was Jack Lim Kueh Chong. On the occasion the director of the company handed to Comrade Kye Ung-tae the congratulatory message and gifts for Kim Il-song. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 31 Dec 77 OW]

DAILY FISH CATCH--Pyongyang, Dec 28--Entering December, the daily fish catch has been raised to 10,000-15,000 tons, over 23,800 tons at the maximum in our country. In the 6-year plan period our fishermen reached the target of 1.6 million tons of fish catch 1 year and 7 months ahead of schedule. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1600 GMT 28 Dec 77 OW]

KIM IL-SONG LETTER--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent a letter of thanks and gifts to Kujang district colliery complex for its great success in coal production. A meeting was held to deliver the letter and gifts as the site. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 29 Dec 77 SK]

GIFT TO EQUATORIAL GUINEA--Pyongyang January 5--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent a gift to the life president of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. The charge d'affaires ad interim of our country to Equatorial Guinea on December 23 last year courteously conveyed to the president cordial regards and the gift film "The Goodwill Mission of the Equatorial Guinean People" sent by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to Bijogo Negue Ndong Macias Nguema, life president of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, according to a report. [Excerpt] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 5 Jan 78 OW]

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN THE PAK TONG-SON CASE

ROK-U.S. Working-Level Meeting

SK100112Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0055 GMT 10 Jan 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 10 (HAPTONG)--A working-level meeting was held Monday afternoon between Korean and U.S. officials to prepare the conclusion of the proposed mutual prosecution assistance agreement in a way to lay a legal basis for the questioning of Pak Tong-son.

The meeting that lasted about 90 minutes at the Foreign Ministry was attended by Pak Sang-yong, director of the ministry's American affairs bureau; Yu Chong-ha, counsellor of the Asian affairs bureau; Kim Yu-ha, chief of the Justice Ministry's fourth prosecution section and Prosecutor Han Yong-sok on the Korean side. Present for the American side were William Clark, counsellor at the U.S. Embassy; Attorney Paul Michel; and Federal Bureau of Investigation Agents Allen Meyer and Frank Connolly.

A Foreign Ministry official said after the meeting that there was no discussion on the possibility of Pak testifying before U.S. Congressional meetings.

Civiletti on Prosecution Pact Signing

SK100101Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0048 GMT 10 Jan 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 10 (HAPTONG)--Visiting U.S. Attorney General [as received] Benjamin Civiletti said Monday he expected an agreement on mutual prosecution assistance regarding the Pak Tong-son case to be signed today and then to start questioning Pak Thursday. He told a group of foreign correspondents here if the pact aimed at facilitating the questioning of Pak is to be signed as expected, he plans to meet with Pak at the U.S. Embassy here Wednesday and sign a memorandum of understanding exempting him from criminal prosecution and withdrawing indictment against him.

But prior to starting the questioning, he would make an on-the-spot inspection of the place of questioning and facilities, either on Wednesday or Thursday, Civiletti said.

He told the reporters he was not thinking of the possibility of Pak refusing to return to the U.S. for testimony on his lobbyist activities in connection with new developments related to congressional testimony. "There will be no such a thing as the Korea-U.S. agreement on a solutation of the Pak case signed last month becoming nullified as a result of balking by the House of Representatives ethics panel at it," Civiletti said. He was referring to the U.S. Congressional objection to the accord on the ground and it does not provide for Pak's testimony before the legislative ethics panel.

Justice Minister on Prosecution Pact

SK100250Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0242 GMT 10 Jan 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 10 (HAPTONG)--Justice Minister Yi Son-chung today told a group of U.S. judiciary officials it is fortunate that South Korea and the United States have come to conclude a mutual prosecution assistance agreement to solve the Pak Tong-son case.

Minister Yi made the remarks this morning when he received the U.S. judiciary officials, led by Assistant Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti, who came here Sunday to sign the proposed mutual prosecution accord and question Korean businessman Pak, the pivotal figure in the alleged Korean payoff scandal in the U.S. Congress.

"Korea hopes this occasion will bring an opportunity to lay a firmer foundation to cement the traditionally friendly relations between the two countries," Minister Yi went on to say.

ROK: No Comment on Hundley Proposal

SK100837Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0831 GMT 10 Jan 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 10 (HAPTONG)--The government today declined to comment on a proposal made by Pak Tong-son's American lawyer for joint U.S. Congressional sessions to question his client on the Korean businessman's role in the alleged Korean influence-buying in Washington. A highly placed Foreign Ministry official, asked to comment on lawyer William Hundley's proposal, said it is not a matter the Korean Government can mention.

Hundley, now here to help his client face interrogation by U.S. investigators, reportedly said that he would recommend to his client and the Korean Government that Pak testify before joint closed-door sessions of the three congressional committees conducting probes into the alleged scandal. The government has maintained that it has nothing to do with the U.S. Congressional demand for Pak to testify in congressional sessions, citing a recent Seoul-Washington agreement stipulating Pak's eventual appearance only in U.S. courts.

KOREA HERALD URGES 'RECONSIDERATION' OF WITHDRAWAL

SK100015Y Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Jan 78 p 4 SK

[Editorial: "Military Posture Reassessed"]

[Text] In recent months one after another knowledgeable criticism has been offered in the United States on the plan of the Carter administration for the phaseout of American ground troops from the Republic of Korea. Thus the wisdom and relevance of the withdrawal plan is questioned with rising intensity on the basis of sound and realistic assessments of the military situation in the Korean Peninsula.

These reassessments are completely in concert with what we have observed and argued. This position of ours has been repeatedly echoed by the Seoul government which is most alive to the tense situation, joined by seasoned American military commanders and expert strategists well posted in the political and military affairs of northeast Asia.

A New York TIMES article last week quoted a report approved by President Carter as warning that North Korea could capture Seoul with a surprise attack and that the United States and its allies would have trouble containing a Soviet attack with conventional weapons in the Far East or Europe and neither side could win in a strategic nuclear war. The report entitled the Military Strategy and Force Posture Review (MSFPR), even if it failed to reverse the determination of Carter to wind down American forces in South Korea, sheds much light on the nature and gravity of the threat faced by the Republic of Korea.

Such influential magazines as the JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS and the STRATEGIC REVIEW in their lately published articles pointed out the risks and folly involved in the planned pullout which would increase the chances of another war and weaken the position of Washington as a Pacific power. This line of thinking had already been emphatically underlined by leading U.S. senators including former vice president Hubert Humphrey.

A strong case for continued military presence of the United States was made by a congressional mission which wound up a field trip to Korea early this week. Members of the four-man group commented that they could feel the unaltered aggressive intention of communist North Korea inside the infiltration tunnel beneath the demiliarized zone and that they will counsel their colleagues on Capitol Hill against hasty troop withdrawals unless and until Pyongyang agrees to a peace formula and Seoul's defense buildup is completed.

Rep. Samuel Stratton (D-N.Y.) who led the factfinding mission, said in Seoul the force pullout should not be implemented as scheduled on calendar and withdrawal should follow complete transfer of not only material equipment but also all military capability from the U.S. troops to Koreans. He specifically noted the need of continued stationing of American ground cambat units until a solid structure of peace replaces the existing Korean armistice accord.

From what has been told thus far, we can gather that Washington's foreign policy toward Korea was neither representative of a consensus of the American leadership nor reflective of well informed and expert analysis and realistic evaluation of the military situation in terms of the lasting strategic interest of the United States in Asia.

It would not be reasonable for some to treat the phaseout of American troops as an old fait accompli, for any decision-making is subject to review and readjustment as requirements and conditions of the changing world dictate them. Korea is certainly a case deserving further review and reconsideration.

VRPR ASSAILS STRATTON REMARKS ON WITHDRAWAL

SK091408Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1100 GMT 9 Jan 78 SK

[Commentary: "We Deplore the U.S. War Maniac's Remarks Revealing Their Aggressive Nature"]

[Text] Stratton, chairman of the U.S. House armed services subcommittee on investigation, who came to South Korea on 4 January, held a press conference on 8 January during which he clamored about a bogus "threat of invasion from North Korea" and made the absurd bellicose remarks that the will "inform the U.S. Congress of the necessity for a continued presence of U.S. ground forces in South Korea," "the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea will result in endangering security on the Korean Peninsula" and "it is inappropriate for U.S. forces to walk out of a strategically valuable and important area."

His bellicose remarks only reveal the U.S. imperialists' intention to make South Korea their colonial military base and to maintain the presence of their military forces there so as to permanently divide the Korean Peninsula and to make preparations for invasion of North Korea. Thus what the war maniac Stratton said runs directly counter to U.S. President Carter's election pledge.

As is well known, the U.S. imperialists have been frantically preparing for a new war, bringing numerous lethal weapons into South Korea while clamoring about "respecting their commitment to the defense of Korea" behind the screen to troop withdrawal. It is not by chance that the man called the "commander of the UN Forces" in South Korea clamored that the United States will dispatch naval and air personnel and even ground troops again to South Korea should a war occur on the Korean Peninsula after the withdrawal of U.S. ground forces from South Korea.

Meanwhile the Pak Chong-hui clique frantically stages war exercises, begging its U.S. master for more military assistance and dollars under the slogan of "compensatory measures first, troop withdrawal next" and is spurring the modernization of the South Korean armed forces and the promotion of the defense industry. Because of such bellicose schemes for war by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak clique, tension on the Korean Peninsula has been heightened so much that the danger of war exists at all times.

It goes without saying that this stern reality stems from the aggressive nature of the United States, which is interested in making South Korea its permanent colonial military base and which seeks control of the entire Korean Peninsula. Stratton revealed this aggressive nature of the U.S. imperialists by making the remark that it is not wise for U.S. forces to walk out of South Korea, because South Korea is a strategically important military base as well as a good training site for U.S. troops to increase their combat capability. The war maniac Stratton's words are an unbearable challenge to the unanimous demands of our people and world progressive people for peace on the Korean Peninsula and the nation's independent and peaceful reunification. They are anarchronistic, absurd remarks running counter to the trend of the times. Accordingly people at home and abroad condemn and deplore the rascal's absurdities.

It is sternly demanded that the U.S. imperialist war maniacs stop their anarchronistic, senseless remarks and unconditionally withdraw their troops and lethal weapons from South Korea without delay. Our people cannot tolerate the U.S. imperialists' bellicose scheme to keep their aggressive military forces in this land, making South Korea their permanent colonial military base. We will surely realize the withdrawal of U.S. imperialist aggressive forces from this land, as they are the source of war and national division on the Korean Peninsula and the root of our people's unhappiness and suffering.

Let all of us rally around the banner of the anti-U.S. struggle and boldly strive for the withdrawal of U.S. aggressive forces from South Korea and the nation's independent and peaceful reunification.

VRPR ATTACKS VESSEY ON U.S. COMMITMENT TO ROK

SK061414Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1100 GMT 6 Jan 78 SK

[Commentary: "U.S. Imperialist War Maniac's Senseless Remarks Further Revealing Their Aggressive Nature"]

[Text] In an interview with an English-language newspaper on 5 January, Vessey, commander of UN forces in South Korea, said that the United States will dispatch Naval and Air Force personnel and even ground troops to South Korea should there be a war on the Korean Peninsula after the withdrawal of U.S. ground troops from South Korea. He clamored that the United States will provide logistical support for navy and air force units and that it has the capability to send ground troops again to South Korea.

Vessey's remarks revealed the vicious intention to permanently occupy South Korea, to fix the division of the Korean Peninsula and to realize the aggressive ambition for a war with North Korea by instigating the crisis-ridden Pak Chong-hui clique. His remarks were naked threats of force.

As is well known, withdrawal of U.S. troops and their aggressive military forces from South Korea and promotion of the Korean Peninsula's independent and peaceful reunification is an unalterable demand of the times. Nonetheless the U.S. imperialists continue to cling to their policy of aggression and division of the Korean Peninsula behind the screen of troop withdrawal. Vessey's remarks simply disclosed once again this aggressive U.S. nature. The remarks serve the U.S. imperialists' scheme to continuously occupy South Korea, to fabricate two Koreas on the Korean Peninsula so as to make South Korea their permanent colony and to complete preparations for military aggression against North Korea. In other words, Vessey nakedly disclosed the bellicose nature of U.S. imperialism, interested not in withdrawing its aggressive military forces from South Korea but in continuously maintaining and reinforcing them, thus stepping up its adventuristic policy for aggression and war on the Korean Peninsula. Vessey's anarchronistic remarks, ignoring the wishes of the South Korean and world people, not only reveal the double-faced tactics of the U.S. imperialists--who pursue war under the signboard of peace and seek division under the slogan of reunification--but also show undisguised U.S. support for the vicious, fascist Pak Chong-hui clique which commits treacherous acts and promotes division and war preparations under the slogan of "anti-communism."

Recently the United States staged a powder-reeking, bellicose "joint South Korea-U.S. landing exercise" on the east coast of Korea which lasted a week, mobilizing the 7th Fleet under air cover. The United States also plans to deploy eight F-15 "Eagle" fighters in South Korea some time this month for military exercises. The United States came up with the idea of withdrawing its ground troops from South Korea in an effort to prevent its aggressive world strategy from breaking down and to dodge the pressures from the South Korean and world peaceloving people. However various facts prove that the United States continues to occupy South Korea, increasing tension and stepping up war preparations, and provides the Pak Chong-hui clique with aggressive military power under the excuse of "compensatory measures for the troop withdrawal." It is not by chance that the U.S. war maniacs have recently become outspoken in their clamor for permanent occupation of South Korea, saying the plan to withdraw U.S. ground troops from South Korea is not unalterable.

That Vessey brought up the idea of sending troops to South Korea, clamoring about a bogus military threat from North Korea; that the troop withdrawal plan is subject to change; and that their aggressive military power is being increased while powder-reeking aggressive war exercises are staged on the Korean Peninsula--all these facts show the aggressive nature of the United States, which is interested in maintaining its occupation of South Korea, in forcing permanent division through "intimidation by force" and in triggering a war on the Korean Peninsula by instigating the Pak Chong-hui clique. All facts show that the U.S. imperialists are doggedly pursuing aggression, war, confrontation and division on the Korean Peninsula, trying hard to attain what they pursue by more cleverly and actively maneuvering behind the screen of the plan to withdraw U.S. ground forces from South Korea. The U.S. imperialists' ambition for aggression on the Korean Peninsula has not changed and their tactics are becoming more shameless and vicious.

Our people are asked to increase their vigilance over the U.S. imperialists, oppose and reject the schemes for permanent division and war pursued by U.S. imperialism and the Pak Chong-hui clique, and wage a more vigorous struggle to drive the U.S. aggressive forces from this land and put an end to U.S. colonial rule.

IENG SARY MEETS FIVE AMBASSADORS 9 JAN

BK100115Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 9 Jan 78 BK

[Text] On the morning of 9 January at the Foreign Ministry, Comrade Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister for foreign affairs, received and talked with His Excellency Job Malecela Lucinde, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United Republic of Tanzania to Democratic Cambodia, who just arrived in Phom Penh to carry out his mission. The envoy of the friendly country expressed pleasure at his second visit to Phom Penh and conveyed to Comrade Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary greetings and friendly salutations from His Excellency Benjamin Mkapa, foreign minister of the United Republic of Tanzania. Comrade Ieng Sary expressed heartfelt welcome to the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania and asked His Excellency Job Malecela Lucinde to convey his warm and friendly salutations to Tanzania's foreign minister. The comrade deputy prime minister and the Tanzanian envoy expressed satisfaction at the developing bonds of friendship between Cambodia and Tanzania.

Comrade Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary also talked with His Excellency Kaj Bjork, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Sweden who also had come to fulfill his official mission. The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality, warmth and mutual understanding.

On the same morning Comrade Ieng Sary received and talked with His Excellency 'Ali Shafiq ar-Rawi, ambassador designate of the Republic of Iraq, who just arrived in Phom Penh to present his credentials to the comrade chairman of the State Presidium. The comrade deputy prime minister and the Iraqi ambassador cordially the time-honored excellent bonds of friendship existing between Cambodia and Iraq.

Also that afternoon Comrade Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary received in separate audiences His Excellency Pentti Suomela, ambassador designate of the Republic of Finland, and His Excellency Kjeld Wilheim Mortensen, ambassador designate of the Kingdom of Denmark, both in Phnom Penh to present their credentials to the comrade chairman of the State Presidium. The talks proceeded in a cordial, warm atmosphere.

Attending these talks along with Comrade Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary were several Foreign Ministry cadres.

10 JAN BATTLE REPORTS FROM RATANAKIRI, SNUOL

BK100002Y Phomn Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 9 Jan 78 BK

[Text] 1. Report from the Ratanakiri battlefront: On 8 January the Vietnamese enemy entered Cambodia along route 19 of Ratanakiri Province. We successfully crushed them and captured 12 AK rifles. The survivors fled back to their own territory.

2. Report from the Snuol battlefront: On 6 January we crushed the enemy inside our territory at Snuol. We cut the enemy into separate sections. The first section extended from Snuol to Memot, the second from Snuol to Kratie and the third from Snuol to the border and along the road from Khsim to Kev Seima. On each of these road sections we destroyed dozens of enemy troops. The survivors fled in disorder toward the border. We are continuing to mop up enemy remnants still clinging to the border areas inside our territory. We are winning total mastery over the battlefield.

31 DEC GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON SRV AGGRESSION

BK311010Y [Editorial Report BK] Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 2300 GMT on 30 December 1977 carried the announcer-read text of a 31 December "statement of the Government of Democratic Cambodia to Democratic Cambodia's friends, near and far, on the five continents and to world public opinion on the aggression launched by the SRV armed forces against Democratic Cambodia".

This statement is identical to the text of the "Democratic Cambodian Government statement to the Cambodian Revolutionary Army and people" on the same subject, aired in State Presidium Chairman Khieu Samphan's recorded voice in the same broadcast and published on page H 1 of the 3 January DAILY REPORT, with the following exception:

The statement to "Cambodia's friends" et al contains a shorter "Point 9" than that beginning on page H 6, fourth paragraph, which reads as follows:

> 9. Democratic Cambodia constantly adheres to its foreign policy as stipulated in its constitution, which is that:
>
> Democratic Cambodia has the strong goodwill of having close friendly bonds with all countries sharing borders with it and with all countries, near and far, based absolutely on the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity.
>
> Democratic Cambodia constantly adheres to the policy of independence, peace, neutrality and nonalinement, allowing no foreign country to station its military base in Cambodia. It resolutely opposes all forms of outside interference in Cambodia's internal affairs and all forms of subversion and aggression directed from abroad against Cambodia, whether military, political, cultural, economic, social, diplomatic or under a humanitarian guise.
>
> Democratic Cambodia resolutely will not interfere in any country's internal affairs.
>
> Democratic Cambodia resolutely respects the principle that each country can enjoy sovereignty and the full right to manage and decide its own national affairs without outside interference.
>
> Democratic Cambodia resolutely remains in the great family of the nonalined.
>
> Democratic Cambodia is trying to increase solidarity with the peoples of the Third World countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and with all peace-and justice-loving people in the world; actively supports them in the struggle against imperialism and old and new colonialism for the sake of genuine independence, peace, friendship, democracy, justice and progress in the world. All of this will remain forever our sacred, unswerving stand.
>
> Phnom Penh, 31 December 1977; The Government of Democratic Cambodia

WORKERS' RESOLUTION MARKS 6 JAN 'VICTORY' OVER VIETNAM

BK100440Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 9 Jan 78 BK

[9 January joint resolution, adopted at meetings of union workers of all factories in Phnom Penh and in all regions and sectors welcoming 6 January "victory" of Cambodian people and revolutionary army over Vietnamese aggression]

[Text] After learning of the great victory our Revolutionary Army won on 6 January over the annexationist Vietnamese aggressors, announced over the radio of Democratic Cambodia, union workers of all factories in Phnom Penh and in all regions and sectors throughout

the country joyously gathered in meetings to acclaim this great victory in an altogether enthusiastic atmosphere of broad unity and militant zeal. Representatives of the union workers successively noted the significance of our heroic army's great victory over the annexationist Vietnamese aggressors, displaying boundless emotion and joy, high revolutionary pride, and resolve to learn from and better emulate our heroic army's lofty spirit of unconditional sacrifice in the resolute struggle to exterminate the annexationist Vietnamese aggressors in defense of the national honor, independence and territory of our beloved fatherland. The meetings unanimously adopted a joint resolution which reads as follows:

The 6 January 1978 great victory is another splendid victory of our great Cambodian people and courageous invincible Cambodian Revolutionary Army led by our wise, correct KCP. 17 April 1975 marked a great victory over the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the world's greatest imperialist power, while 6 January 1978 marked a great victory over the annexationist, expansionist Vietnamese aggressors, their Indochina federation strategy and their expansionist strategy in Southeast Asia.

The Vietnamese have most insolently committed aggression against Cambodia since September 1977. In their aggressive activities they have destroyed and looted tens of thousands of hectares of rice in fields and tens of thousands of tons of rice in granaries. Moreover, the aggressor Vietnamese forces have undermined our economy by destroying our rubber plantations and rubber processing factories, burning forests, strafing and killing our people--young and old alike, burning down our people's homes and looting their livestock and property, and raping and killing women in the same and even worse manner than the Thieu-Ky and South Korean mercenary troops in the past. These most savage Vietnamese acts of aggression against Cambodian territory and our people have resulted in considerable destruction.

The Vietnamese have wantonly encroached on Cambodia in a last-ditch attempt to annex it. They had reached a dead-end, desperate situation because they were defeated in the following areas: 1) in their deceitful claims of so-called "special" friendship and "special" solidarity; 2) their attempts of spying, subversion, planting agents within our ranks and staging a coup d'etat through their long-standing hirelings; 3) their attempts to sabotage our leading apparatus; 4) their attempts to nibble at our territory in border areas; and finally 5) in their ultimate decision to carry out a most aggressive, insolent, wanton invasion of Cambodia.

The 6 January great victory of our Cambodian people and army under the KCP's wise, correct leadership, while only an initial victory is nevertheless a victory of great, strategic significance.

1. Vietnam's annexationist, expansionist and aggressive policy, its Indochina federation strategy of turning Cambodia into a Vietnamese satellite and its expansionist plans in Southeast Asia have been smashed by our Cambodian people and army under our KCP's wise correct leadership. It is the first time in the history of the Vietnamese that they have been routed militarily, politically and with regard to their annexationist, expansionist and aggressive stand.

2. This 6 January has given our people and army greater confidence in their own forces, their own army and their own party, and has made them more confident in the party's line of people's war. This confidence is not abstract, but a concrete confidence born of our own struggle.

3. The 6 January victory is proof of the power and invincibility of our collective socialist system in national defense efforts against the annexationist Vietnamese aggression and against the manace from Democratic Cambodia's enemies of all stripes.

The main factors favoring this victory which we must all use as lessons are:

First, with regard to resolute attacks against agressors and particularly our military attacks. Our army is determined to attack the enemy and overcome all obstacles with lofty revolutionary heroism by skillfully, intelligently and effectively implementing the party's line of waging people's war; relying mainly onguerrilla warfare; attacking the aggressors from the front, the rear, the flanks and within the territory they have occupied; wearing them out and implementing multifaceted warfare tactics to destroy their manpower and cut them off.

Second, with regard to our resolute attacks against the enemy in the political arena, unhesitatingly hitting the Vietnamese character, deceit, Indochina federation strategy and the Southeast Asia strategy of the Vietnamese and their supporters.

Third and most basic, the unity of our entire party and army as well as all our people. All of our forces have been set into motion and deployed to carry out tasks in the people's war against the annexationist Vietnamese.

Among these factors, most outstanding is the fact that our army is completely and unconditionally unified with the party. Our army was participating in production to become self-sufficient in food and contribute to our nation-building efforts when the party called on it. Our combatants responded immediately, whether day or night. They put down hoes, took up arms and immediately rushed to the battlefields and entered the fight without asking for rest or time-consuming preparations.

In view of this, we are determined to carefully and thoroughly study the great significance of this 6 January victory in order to carry on the struggle to further strengthen, expand and intensify this great victory by resolving the following:

1. To constantly maintain high revolutionary vigilance in order to protect the national honor, independence and territorial integrity; to defend Democratic Cambodia, the fruits of victory of the revolution, the party and the revolutionary administration of the worker-peasant class; and to exterminate both the remnants of the enemy planted within and the enemy committing aggression against us from without and eliminate all of their activities from all of our factories and our entire national community.

2. To carry on the socialist revolution in a constantly in-depth and increasingly vigorous manner to create a firm basis for our present and future national defense and construction efforts and, in particular, to rapidly build and lay the country's industrial basis.

3. To carry on the struggle to resolutely implement the party's socialist construction plan in all fields. We union workers in all factories are determined to maximize comprehensive industrial production to produce agricultural machines, farm tools and all utility items to serve the people's livelihood in order to fulfill and even overfulfill the 1978 production plan of each factory.

4. To completely eliminate all undisciplined phenomena both in the factories and trade unions and in our own minds, and strengthen unconditional and conscientious respect for discipline.

5. To strengthen the practice of thrift and taking good care of the collective property in order to help build socialism in a rapid and powerful manner. We union workers are determined to tend, maintain and repair all existing factories so that they can function well and last long, and strive to preserve and save on all kinds of raw materials with constantly heightened responsibility.

6. To eliminate all sorts of private, individualist property concepts from factories and trade unions as well as from our minds; build ourselves in conformity with the party's proletarian collectivist line so that we can vigorously carry out tasks entrusted by the party and help defend the country, the territory and the national honor and build the country at a great-leap-forward speed and seize definitive victory over the annexationist Vietnamese aggressors and the expansionists of all stripes.

Long live the great, wise and correct KCP!
Long live the powerful Cambodian revolution!
Long live the great Cambodian people!
Long live the courageous, invincible Cambodian Revolutionary Army!
7 January 1978

PEASANTS, ARMY MARK CONSTITUTION DAY WITH WORK

BK0511102Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 4 Jan 78 BK

[Text] On 5 January our collective worker-peasant masses and our Cambodian Revolutionary Army throughout the country are commemorating the 2d anniversary of Democratic Cambodia's constitution in an atmosphere of militant solidarity, striving to defend and build the country based on socialist revolution, independence and self-reliance.

Our cooperative peasants are also celebrating the 2d anniversary of the constitution and the birth of our Democratic Cambodia with firm resolve to fulfill and even overfulfill the rice production plan of our party and Government. With this firm resolve our cooperative peasants are striving harder to fulfill their main tasks with a constantly vigorous offensive stand and high revolutionary vigilance. The brothers and sisters in charge of tending the rainy season rice crop have vigorously striven to reap, thresh, collect and store this crop in order to finish their tasks quickly and prevent the grain from over-ripening and falling to the ground.

They have also striven to prevent sparrows, doves, rats, wild animals and fire from destroying their crop by building fences, setting traps and organizing forces to patrol the ricefields day and night. They have adopted measures to thoroughly and completely protect and prevent the crops grown by their sweat and blood from being looted or destroyed by enemies of all stripes.

In places where the dry season rice crop is being planted, the brothers and sisters continue, rain or shine, to grow this crop on both large and small plots, be they half a hectare, 1 hectare or 2 hectares, whether located near fresh water sources or near the water conservancy systems.

Although they had recently fulfilled the party-government annual rice production plan, the brothers and sisters continue to grow the last crop of the year to increase the rice yield to the maximum in order to improve their living conditions, help build and make our Democratic Cambodia strong, powerful and prosperous in all aspects by rapid strides, and support our Revolutionary Army forces which are striving most valiantly and arduously to defend our land, inland waters, as well as sea and island territories.

Army's Role Noted

BK051236Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 4 Jan 78 BK

[Text] On 5 January our Revolutionary Army throughout the country is commemorating the second anniversary of the constitution and the birth of Democratic Cambodia, pledging as one to strive harder to defend and keep the country strong, powerful and Red forever, and to increase production, thereby helping to build and make the country prosper rapidly in all fields in accordance with the KCP's correct and clearsighted line of independence.

With this firm resolve, our Cambodian Revolutionary Army, the KCP's most loyal tool of dictatorship, tested and tempered in all past revolutionary struggles, has struggled vigorously to protect the land, sea, islands and inland territory at all times as owner of the country and state administration.

The army pledges resolutely to protect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of our beloved Cambodian fatherland, allowing no foreign military forces to set up military bases on our soil, interfere in, aggress against, sabotage, nibble at or annex our Cambodian territory.

Based on this stand, our Revolutionary Army is raising its revolutionary vigilance and struggling most valiantly and with lofty sacrifices and revolutionary heroism to eliminate the enemies who have come to aggress against and annex our territory. With seething flames of national indignation against the enemies of all stripes and enthusiastically and militantly struggling to defend our territory, our army has successfully and constantly been able to protect the country and people and preserve the victorious gains of the revolution.

In addition to these noble main tasks, our Revolutionary Army has also joined in the drive to increase production and build the country along with their parents in the cooperatives.

In sum, under the KCP's correct and clearsighted leadership and with profound understanding of the contents of our Democratic Cambodian constitution, our Revolutionary Army has pledged to protect and effectively implement our constitution and thus defend and make our country forever strong and powerful. The brothers and sisters in the Revolutionary Army are also determined to help build a new Cambodia, making it prosper and developed by rapid strides in accordance with the KCP's correct, clearsighted line of independence.

EASTERN REGION'S PEASANTS STRIVE TO PRODUCE RICE

In Srok Mesang

BK091024Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 8 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Like cooperative peasants in the rest of the country, those in Srok Mesang [Prey Yeng Province, eastern region] in the current era of national defense and reconstruction clearly understand and have firmly grasped the rice production directive of our party and government. Accordingly at the beginning of the 1977 rainy season, despite the sluggish rainfall, they have given full play to their sense of sacrifice and resolute struggle and their determination to overcome all obstacles and natural disasters, and have continuously and vigorously struggled to plant the early, rainy-season and late ordinary rice crops of the year without complications. Their rainy season rice crop has been maturing everywhere. The last crop of the year is also sprouting in most places.

In the current windy season, along with their efforts to harvest and store the rainy season crop and tend the transplanted last crop of the year, they are also continuing the struggle to cultivate the dry season crop in fields near reservoirs in Khum Trapeang Chrey, near the Trapeang Khnhei dam, near two dams on the Prek Totoeng stream and along both sides of the Pou Ta Mom canal.

Their rice planting activities continue most seethingly in the strong, heated momentum of the effort to defend and build the country. At this rate they will certainly maximize rice stores and even overfulfill the party-government production plan. Our cooperative peasants in Srok Mesang are determined to plant this dry-season crop vigorously and rapidly in order to maximize rice production and further improve the people's livelihood, help make the country prosperous in all respects by leaps and bounds, and support our army, valiantly engaged in the frontline struggle to defend the border.

In Srok Peam Ro

BK100800Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 9 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Our cooperative peasants in Srok Peam Ro [near Neak Luong in Prey Veng Khang Tbong sector, eastern region] are vigorously striving to plant dry-season rice by closely uniting with our Revolutionary Army now engaged in exterminating the enemy at the front.

Since liberation, under the KCP's wise, correct leadership these cooperative peasants have joined the offensive to resolve the water supply problem--a key problem for rice production--with great enthusiasm and vigor. Lately they have built dams, dug canals and reservoirs and set up extensive field embankments throughout the district. They have also struggled to mix all kinds of natural fertilizer to improve soil quality, producing thousands of tons of fertilizer. Accordingly, in 1977 they managed to plant rice over a vast hectarage, sufficiently supported themselves and still had rice left to supply the front as part of their contribution to crushing the annexationist, expansionist enemy aggressors and building the country.

Last year our cooperative peasants vigorously and rapidly planted the early, rainy-season and last crops in a timely manner. In order to fulfill the party-government plan to maximize rice production and have enough food to support our army at the front now engaged in the fight to crush the enemy, our brothers in Khum Kandieng, Phnom, Prasat, Prek Chrey, Peam Ro and Peam Meanchey are continuing to plant dry-season rice in fields close to water reservoirs, dams and ditches. Our cooperative peasants are planting this dry-season crop both in large and small fields of 1 or 2 hectares located near villages and water sources. This is to use all the land and water available. They have also organized an appropriate force to care for the last ordinary and dry-season transplanted seedlings. Another group is harvesting and storing the rainy-season rice with responsibility, care and thrift.

Firmly adhering to independence and self-reliance, the cooperative peasants of Srok Peam Ro are determined to intensify their efforts to plan as much dry-season rice as possible, given the availability of land and water, in order to maximize rice production, fulfill and overfulfill the party's plan, help make the country prosperous by leaps and bounds and support the front to keep our fighting forces strong to defend and protect our cherished land, water, sea and island territory.

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR CARE IN HARVESTING RICE

BK101030Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 9 Jan 78 BK

[Editorial: "Absolute Attention Must Paid To Protecting This Year's Rice"]

[Text] We are now entering the months of January and February. Our rainy season rice crop is ripening. Its golden hue is seen everywhere; and the last ordinary rice crop of the year is growing well.

In the past year, despite little rainfall at the beginning of the wet season we managed to plant rice over a vast area, and the crops have been better than ever before. These promising crops were possible thanks to the profusely shed sweat and blood of our cooperative peasants and all our male and female combatants and revolutionary cadres who shoulder-to-shoulder toiled arduously and persistently throughout the recent rainy season. These rice crops also constitute important capital to further improve our living standard, and to finance national defense and construction efforts as well as food to support the front.

These crops are nearly ready for harvesting. Our cooperative peasants, male and female combatants and revolutionary cadres throughout the country must heighten their vigiliance and struggle to protect and store the grain well so that nothing untoward will happen. We must strive to protect, gather and store all the harvest in the fields. The following are some protection measures:

1. Insure that sparrows, pigeons, parrots, doves, rats, wild boars, elephants, cattle or buffalo do not eat the ripening crop.

2. Insure that rice grain, whether in the fields, baskets, storehouses on granaries, is safe from fire. It is now the windy season and the grass, hay and rice straw left in the fields are dry. A tiny spark can easily set everything on fire.

3. During harvesting as well as threshing, winnowing and transporting rice, we must insure that not a grain is lost through spillage or inattention.

4. Insure that forces are mobilized to harvest rice at the right time and rapidly. Do not let the rice become too ripe, because it will fall from the ears. Our goal is to immediately harvest the rice when it begins to ripen. This is an extremely effective protection measure.

We must also pay great attention to prevent all eventualities so that we can control the situation beforehand. We must especially heighten vigilance at all times, to prevent enemies of any stripe from looting or destroying our rice again.

We must now raise our vigilance to protect our harvest as best we can so that none is wasted. We must harvest and store all the rice we have planted. More protection measures--from the most simple and general to the most specific--must be devised and used both with regard to our attitudes and to organization and equipment as well.

If our cooperative peasants, male and female combatants, and revolutionary cadres throughout the country pay full attention to protecting this year's rice we will certainly reap a much bigger grain harvest than ever before. Thus we will be able to further improve our livelihood, have sufficient food to support our army at the front, now engaged in the struggle to defend our territory, nation, people and the national honor in a most arduous, persistent and courageous manner and further accelerate the movement to defend and build our Democratic Cambodia without fail.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR RIVER TALKS WITH THAI OFFICIALS

BK1009347 Vientiane KPL in English 0917 GMT 10 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, January 10 (KPL)--A Lao delegation left here for Thailand yesterday to discuss with Thai authorities in Mukdahan the implementation of the agreement on river transport between Laos and Thailand reached by the two sides at a conference held in Vientiane from November 9 to 11, 1977.

The delegation will hold concrete discussions with the Thai authorities on surveying the river and fixing a line of floating buoys on the river near Kabao area.

RADIO ARTICLE NOTES NGUYEN DUY TRINH VISIT TO SOUTHEAST ASIA

BK1010247 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 10 Jan 78 BK

[Article: "Some Outstanding Points of the Present World Situation"]

[Excerpt] The world's public has been talking about the goodwill visits being paid to various Southeast Asian countries by Nguyen Duy Trinh, member of the Political Bureau of the Vietnam Communist Party, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, which began on 26 December 1977. This is one of the more outstanding recent events in the international arena.

Embarking on its journey to Southeast Asian countries, the Vietnamese party-government delegation paid a friendly visit to the LPDR from 26 to 28 December 1977. On 27 December LPRP Central Committee General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan and Souphanouvong, member of the Political Bureau of the LPRP Central Committee and president of the LPDR, received the delegation in a cordial atmosphere. Our party and government leaders affirmed once again that the visit of Nguyen Duy Trinh and his delegation constituted a new contribution to developing and strengthening the special militant solidarity between Laos and Vietnam.

During its visit, the Vietnamese party-government delegation led by Nguyen Duy Trinh held talks with Phoun Sipaseut, member of the Political Bureau of the LPRP Central Committee, vice premier and foreign minister of the LPDR. The talks proceeded in a cordial atmosphere full of comradeship and fraternity. The two sides reached complete agreement on all questions raised. On 28 December, the delegation ended its visit to the LPDR with splendid success.

On the same day Nguyen Duy Trinh left for an official friendly visit to the Republic of Indonesia and other Southeast Asian countries to promote peace and international relations, regardless of the different political systems of each country.

SIANG PASASON ON NEED FOR PARTY CONTROL OF LOCAL GUERRILLAS

BK0803107 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 7 Jan 78 BK

[SIANG PASASON 7 January editorial: "Pay Attention to Consolidating Local Guerrillas"]

[Text] Since establishing the LPDR, while consolidating and organizing administrative power at all levels we have also built and expanded the country's armed forces and the peace-keeping forces, including local guerrillas. We did this to make them a strong pillar of the people's democratic administration so that they can efficiently carry out national defense duties and maintain peace and public order as well. As a result, our armed forces' ranks have rapidly developed--both quantitatively and qualitatively.

Throughout the 2 years since establishment of the LPDR, in addition to the close coordination between the regular armed forces and regional forces to securely defend our independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, many of our local guerrillas have scored numerous achievements and heroic feats as appropriate contributions to defending lives and personal property, maintaining peace and public order in their respective localities and simultaneously providing security for public utility production and construction. For these achievements our local guerrillas and guerrilla units have been selected as model combatants or model armed units in performing peace-keeping duties, implementing the party's policies and defending production in their localities. This is a great honor for them.

Apart from these achievements, however, we note that some bad elements have infiltrated our local guerrilla ranks. They have abused their authority by intimidating the people by force and distorting the party's policies, thereby causing public resentment, dissatisfaction and suspicion of local administrations in certain areas. They have thus caused the people to lose confidence in the party's policies. More serious still, these bad elements have openly killed people in various areas and acted as lackeys of our country's enemies. Rare as such events are, they have created a bad image for our local guerrillas. They also create the impression that the fighting between our side and the enemies remains complicated and confusing [yungyak sapson] and is spreading to all branches of work. We must therefore maintain high vigilance and clearly distinguish friends from enemies.

The year 1978 is the third year of our new regime. In order to serve socialist transformation and socialist construction we must intensify the people's democratic dictatorship, consolidate the revolutionary administration at all levels, and build and consolidate our local guerrilla network to steadily strengthen it.

In consolidating the local guerrillas we must simultaneously consolidate their ideology and strategy. However, we must give priority to consolidating their political ideology. We must make all guerrillas profoundly understand the true nature and characteristics of the people's armed forces. This is because our armed forces are the people's armed forces, are born of the people--notably of the working people, and are fed and nurtured by the people. Therefore our armed forces must protect the lives and property of the people, serve the people's rights and interests, guarantee their right to develop their collective mastery, know how to identify friends and enemies, defend the country and smash all enemy sabotage attempts. They must also help the party's policies and lines, provide examples for correctly implementing policies and know how to effectively carry them out.

They must have profound hatred for the enemy and profound affection for the people. They must always listen to and remain close to the people. At the same time they must act as the most enthusiastic and diligent production forces helping build the bases of the national economy.

Only if we build our local guerrillas and other armed services and encourage them to develop their true nature of genuine revolutionary armed forces will our armed forces have the affection of the people, act as a strong pillar of the administration and become the sharp tool of the party. To achieve these goals, the party's leadership must be promoted among the local guerrillas. We must adhere to the motto: "The party must control the gun; the gun must not control the party." We must make all branches of the party's armed forces serve the party's policies, strategy and political cause--not destroy them.

Therefore, the party's leadership must be thoroughly promoted in all guerrilla units down to the grassroots level. The party must provide close supervision and guidance to all guerrilla units in all their endeavors. Only thus will we be able to build and consolidate our local guerrillas as a reliable tool.

SIANG PASASON WANTS ADMINISTRATION TIES WITH LOCAL PEOPLE

BK0910302 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 9 Jan 78 BK

[SIANG PASASON 9 January editorial: "Positively Consolidate and Strengthen Administrative Power at the Basic Level"]

[Text] Since the LPDR was established we have built and consolidated the administrative power at each level so that it can function in an orderly manner. In 1977 we organized specialized training courses for cadres at various levels; these were assigned to local administrative committees, thus enabling them to learn the differences in characteristics, form and responsibilities between popular democratic and reactionary administrations.

They now know that our administrative power is a sharp tool of the party in state management and represents the rights and interests of the people, for example, the laboring people. It is this administrative power which guarantees promotion of the people's rights to collective mastery in all spheres of work. Therefore, the cadres assigned to the local administration at each level are the true servants and protectors of the people's interests.

Over the past 2 years the administration at each level, particularly the basic level, has given full play to its enormous role in protecting peace and public order in the country and in strictly exercising its power against the country's enemies in order to smash all destructive activities of the counterrevolutionaries and to protect production bases as well aslives and property. Meanwhile, it strives to train, educate, organize and guide mass movements to restore production and improve living conditions. As a result, the relationship between the administration and the people has become closer. All this is a commendable achievement for our administration.

However, some bad people--tools of the enemy--have appeared and infilitrated the administration in some areas, particularly at the basic level. Due to a lack of guidance among party committees in some areas, some individuals in the basic-level administration have abused their power, intimidated the people and served the enemy as tools to distort party and state policies, thus causing disatisfaction and distrust among the people. More serious still, they have even violated the people's basic democratic freedoms in some areas. This will not be tolerated by our popular democratic administration.

As we enter 1978 we will carry out the plan to build firm foundations for many years to come. Therefore, the task of socialist transformation and construction will be heavy, complicated and difficult. To fulfill the three revolutions we must strive to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, for example, the popular democratic administration at all levels, and make of it a sharp tool of the party. Special attention must be paid to administration at the basic level, which is closely related to production bases and the masses.

In consolidating the administration at all levels, we must first improve the performance of cadres serving the administration at the basic level by selecting only good cadres with true revolutionary qualifications to represent the people's rights and interests and administer local affairs. At the same time, we must carefully develop their political awareness and raise their specialized administrative knowledge and revolutionary qualifications. This means we must make these cadres understand the nature, role and tasks of administration. Because our administration is a popular democratic administration, derives from the people, serves the people and practices dictatorship against the enemy and democracy toward the people, it must be closely associated with the people and concerned about their well-being, love and take care of the people and protect their interests.

To achieve this the administration at all levels must train and temper itself in administrative affairs, disseminate all party and state lines and policies among the people and mobilize them to extensively implement such lines and policies. Meanwhile, the administration must resolve the people's shortcomings, be patient and confident in the people and avoid actions that may lead to panic or fear. In mobilizing mass movements it must care for the people's lives and well-being and take account of their difficulties, as well as labor and health conditions. To resolve these problems the administration must listen to the people's opinions, learn from them and sum up experience and cooperate with them to carry out work.

We must avoid the excessive exercise of power, bureaucratic work-style and separation from the people. Only by thoroughly consolidating the administration at the basic level can it take deep roots among the people. Once the administrative bases are laid, mobilization of the movement of socialist transformation and construction in our country will continue without problems, and no enemy will be able to separate the democratic administration from our various nationalities.

VNA DIRECTOR GENERAL GREETS KPL ANNIVERSARY

BK071322Y Vientiane KPL in English 0916 GMT 7 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, January 7 (KPL)--Sisanan Sengnanouvong, editor in chief of KHAOSAN PATHET LAO (KPL), has received warmest congratulations from Dao Tung, director general of VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY (VNA) on KPL's 10th anniversary (January 6, 1978).

The message says: "Over the past 10 years, under the clearsighted leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and tempered in the flame of the great struggle against U.S. imperialists, for national salvation and in socialist transformation and construction of the multinational Lao people, KPL has constantly matured and effectively served the Lao revolution in the political fields. At the same time, it has always coordinated actions with news agencies and press of socialist countries and other progressive press in the world to actively contribute to the world people's struggle against imperialism and old and new colonialism for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

"In this struggle, the relations of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance in the spirit of proletarian internationalism between our two agencies have been built and constantly developed, making a worthy contribution to consolidating and strengthening the militant solidarity and the special relationship between the two parties and fraternal peoples of Vietnam and Laos. Elated at the great achievement of KPL in the past 10 years of fighting and building, we sincerely wish all KPL cadres and employees good health and greater achievements in service of defending and building socialism in Laos and in the strengthening of the special relationship between our two nations. May the militant solidarity and fraternal cooperation between our two agencies be strengthened and developed day by day."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON NGUYEN DUY TRINH'S VISIT

Trinh's Arrival Statement

BK091436Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 9 Jan 78 BK

[Text] SRV Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh and a delegation of 19 arrived at the Bangkok airport today at 1500 for an official visit as guest of the Thai Government between 9 and 12 January. The special plane of the SRV delegation landed at the back of the Air Force Command. The SRV vice premier and foreign minister was welcomed by Deputy Prime Minister Sunthon Hongladarom, Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun, Deputy Foreign Minister Wong Phonnikon, Deputy Agriculture and Cooperatives Minister Aphon Siphiphat, and representatives from the Protocol Department and of the Royal Thai Air Force. Diplomatic corps and high ranking military and civilian officials were also waiting inside the air force headquarters building to welcome the group. The SRV vice premier and foreign minister talked to them for a while, then left for Government House to meet with Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan and Deputy Prime Minister Sunthon Hongladarom.

SRV Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh issued a press release on his arrival. The translation of the statement reads as follows:

I would like to thank the Thai Government for having given me and my delegation the opportunity to visit this beautiful country. On behalf of the Vietnamese people and the SRV Government, I wish to convey to the Thai Government and people the warm greetings of friendship and cooperation of the Vietnamese people and government.

It is the common desire of both Vietnam and Thailand to establish good nieghborly relations on the basis of mutual respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual nonaggression, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality, mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence.

The present situation is favorable for both countries to implement and fully achieve the objectives in the two joint communiques signed in Hanoi on 6 August 1976 so that both countries can normalize and develop friendly relations and cooperation in conformity with the trend toward peace, independence and neutrality which has returned to Southeast Asia and in the interests of each country and for the sake of peace and prosperity in this region.

The Vietnamese delegation hopes that its current visit to Thailand will contribute to a better understanding and closer ties and will open up a new era of friendly and good neighborly relations and of a long term cooperation between the two countries.

Meets With Kriangsak

BK100330Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 9 Jan 78 BK

[Text] SRV Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh, accompanied by Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun, paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan at Government House at 1545 today. The prime minister welcomed the guest. The SRV vice premier then introduced him to the members of the SRV delegation.

The prime minister expressed his appreciation for Premier Pham Van Dong's sincere goodwill toward Thailand and toward the efforts of both countries to achieve mutual friendly relations, efforts which will benefit both countries. The first step for both countries in these efforts is an exchange of ambassadors. He asked that the delegation convey his sincerity as regards these matters to Premier Pham Van Dong. Since both Thailand and Vietnam are small countries, he said, they need to cooperate with each other. Opportunities are open for technical exchanges between Thailand and the SRV. The prime minister said that Thailand is willing to share anything with Vietnam to the mutual advantage of both countries and that he hoped Vietnam felt the same way. He pledged to uphold all commitments already made public.

The SRV vice premier said that he was happy to make this visit and hoped that it would help strengthen relations between the two countries. He expressed his readiness to cooperate to solve all outstanding matters. The SRV vice premier said he will make the most of his stay here and will try to create better mutual understanding. He stressed that Thailand and Vietnam are close neighbors and have similar backgrounds. He said that political, diplomatic and other factors play a role in friendly relations between any two countries. They must take into consideration mutual cooperation for the progress of both. The SRV has experienced a long war and much misery. It will make efforts to learn from others for development in agriculture, processing industries and other areas. He noted that Thailand and the SRV have already secured an initial achievement in the initialing of an aviation agreement and that the two countries will tackle other issues. In this connection the SRV vice premier quoted a Vietnamese proverb which says: "A distant relative cannot match a close neighbor." The SRV wants to establish diplomatic relations with all countries. The prime minister said that such an idea is correct.

The prime minister said that he does not want to refer to current Thai-Vietnamese relations as a new era because the two countries have had long-standing relations and were only temporarily estranged for certain reasons. That period of estrangement can be regarded as a bad dream. We have now awakened from that bad dream. The prime minister said that Thailand is determined to lay a foundation for permanent friendship with the SRV and that he was not merely saying this now in his position as Thai prime minister, but that he has felt this way for a long time.

As for the current propaganda, the prime minister said that it is impossible to immediately stop it, but we must cooperate to correct it. We must end all causes of suspicion. This might take considerable time, but he noted that he had never stopped trying to solve the problem. He said that the socialist and ASEAN countries as well as other countries are pleased with current Thai-Vietnamese relations.

On the current conflicts between the SRV and Cambodia, the prime minister wants those two countries to have smooth relations. The Vietnamese vice premier agreed with this and said that the SRV does not want conflicts with Cambodia. The SRV Government is determined to do what it says. Vietnam has already stated that it is ready to have friendly relations with all countries and will not interfere in the affairs of other countries, and that it will continue with this policy until peace is achieved in Southeast Asia and all Southeast Asian countries have friendly relations with each other. However, the SRV will not permit any violations of Vietnamese territory. The SRV has always regarded Cambodia as a neighbor with whom it fought side by side for the same causes and with whom it weathered obstacles in the cause of peace and independence.

The SRV vice premier said that the peoples of Thailand and the SRV wish to see only peace and justice in their countries. The prime minister [words indistinct] of the SRV. He said that it is distinct Thai policy not to interfere in the affairs of other countries. We want to make this a permanent policy (?in the region).

Thailand believes that its border problems with Cambodia can be solved through negotiations, as is currently the case concerning the Thai-Malaysia border which is being delineated through modern technology. Thailand and Malaysia can delineate their border because the two countries enjoy good relations. Problems between countries are easier to solve if they have good relations.

The prime minister and the SRV vice premier also discussed other subjects. The prime minister presented mementos to the SRV vice premier and all members of his party. Deputy Prime Minister Sunthon Hongladarom, minister attached to the Prime Minister's Office Lt Gen Bunruan Buacharun, Finance Minister Suphat Suthatham, Secretary General to the Prime Minister Gen Phon Thanaphum, deputy spokesman of the Prime Minister's Office Akhom Mokaranov and Krachang Phanthumnawin, and official attached to the Prime Minister's Office, were present during the reception.

Uppadit Interview

BK1005457 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 10 Jan 78 BK

[9 January press interview with Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun--recorded]

[Text] [Uppadit] The prime minister and the Vietnamese vice premier discussed standard issues, especially improved Thai-Vietnam relations. The Thai and Vietnamese delegations will meet tomorrow at 0830 at the Foreign Ministry.

[Question] Can you disclose what the prime minister and the SRV vice premier discussed?
[Answer] Their conversation covered standard topics. We told him that we are pleased with his visit. We are according the Vietnamese delegation a cordial reception. This is because a Thai delegation led by Deputy Communications Minister Prasit Narongdet was given a warm reception in Vietnam and was able to initial a Thai-Vietnamese air service agreement within a short period of time due to the Vietnamese side's openmindedness. The cabinet immediately approved the air service agreement initialed by Deputy Communications Minister Prasit. A Vietnamese representative and I will sign this agreement at 1100 on 11 January at the Foreign Ministry. This is the first achievement resulting from the improved relations between Thailand and the SRV. A Vietnamese ambassador will be posted to Thailand after the SRV vice premier's departure, and will reciprocate by sending an ambassador to Hanoi.

[Question] Has a Thai ambassador to Vietnam been chosen?
[Answer] I have candidates in mind, but I cannot disclose them to you. An ambassador will be posted to Hanoi as soon as possible.

[Question] Is the Vietnamese Embassy in Thailand now in condition to accomodate an embassy staff?
[Answer] Yes. At present we do not have an embassy in Hanoi.

[Question] Will we have to rent a hotel?
[Answer] Yes.

[Question] Did the Vietnamese side mention the current Vietnamese-Cambodian conflict?
[Answer] They did not bring up the subject, but the prime minister did. The prime minister mentioned the press reports about that conflict. The Vietnamese side replied in general terms saying that it wants all countries to have mutual respect for each others' independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and that it wants problems to be solved through negotiations. Prime Minister Kriangsak stated that he wishes to see peaceful solutions to all problems. Thailand does not want to interfere in the Vietnamese-Cambodian since it is an SRV-Cambodian affair. However, it would be good it both countries could peacefully solve their conflict; it would contribute to peace in this region, which would benefit everyone.

[Question] How soon after the current Vietnamese delegation leaves will ambassadors be exchanged?
[Answer] We cannot set a fixed date at this time. However, it is the common desire of both countries to exchange ambassadors as soon as possible.

[Question] How soon is "as soon as possible"?
[Answer] It depends on the procedures involved. It is difficult to say how soon. The Vietnamese side cannot say how soon either. Howver, since both sides want to exchange ambassadors as soon as possible, it will not take long before an exchange is effected.

[Question] Are any Thai delegations going to be sent to Vietnam?
[Answer] We will have to send people to inspect the location of the embassy and the like. I am not certain whether the ambassadorial exchange will materialize this month.

[Question] What did the Vietnamese side have to say about our border problems with Cambodia?
[Answer] It did not express any views since that is an affair between us and Cambodia. This is similar to what Prime Minister Kriangsak said: we do not want to interfere in the Cambodian-Vietnamese conflict because it is an affair between these two countries. In any event, we wish to see peace in this region.

[Question] Has there been any progress in efforts to negotiate with Cambodia?
[Answer] We have reports from our embassy in Vientiane, but I cannot disclose them.

Delegations Confer, Trinh to Chiang Mai

BK100928Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 10 Jan 78 BK

[Text] The Thai and SRV delegations met for consultations at the Foreign Ministry at 0830 today. The Thai delegation was led by Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun and was composed of Deputy Foreign Minister Wong Phonnikon, Deputy Agriculture and Cooperatives Minister Aphon Siphiphat, Acting Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs Arun Phanuphong, Undersecretary of State for Commerce Wichan Niwatong, Undersecretary of State for Interior Winyu Angkhanarak, Deputy Undersecretary of State for Agriculture and Cooperatives Thaloeng Thamrongnawasawat, Director General of the Technical and Economic Cooperation Department Chuchat Pramunphon, Director General of the Political Department Owat Sutthiwatnaruphut, Secretary General of the National Security Council Air Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, Director General of the Industrial Promotion Department Praphat Chakkaphak, Secretary General of the National Economic and Social Development Board Krit Sombatsiri and Thai ambassador in Vientiane Set Herabat.

The SRV delegation was led by Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh and was composed of, among others, Deputy Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang, Agriculture Minister Le Duy Trinh, and other high-ranking officials of the SRV.

The session this morning continued until 1120. After the meeting, SRV Vice Premier Nguyen Duy Trinh and Foreign Minister Uppadit left for the Bangkok airport to board a plane for Chiang Mai Province where the SRV vice premier is scheduled to have an audience with the king at Phuphing Palace at 1600 today.

Reporting to newsmen on this morning's session, Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun said it was conducted in a cordial atmosphere. Both sides discussed trade, and economic and technical cooperation. The details will be worked out by officials of both sides, he said. Economic and technical cooperation will have to be discussed again in the future, but both sides agreed in principle that an agreement will be signed to this effect.

Asked about an air service agreement, the foreign minister told newsmen the agreement was already concluded and it will be signed later.

Deputy Foreign Minister Wong Phonnikon will head the Thai delegation to hold discussions with the SRV delegation on details of cooperation between Thailand and the SRV. The SRV delegation is led by Deputy Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang.

Fishing, Farm Cooperation Proposed

BK100548Y Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 10 Jan 78 BK

[Text] According to the deputy minister of agriculture and cooperatives, during the current visit to Thailand of the Vietnamese vice premier Thailand will be proposing cooperation between the two countries in fishing and in the field of agriculture, and also will be proposing the institution of some trade in agricultural products on a barter basis.

NATION REVIEW Editorial

BK100134Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 10 Jan 78 p 2 BK

[Editorial: "Kriangsak-Trinh Talks Certain To Produce Results"]

[Text] Vietnamese Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh arrived in Thailand at the right time when both his country and our country are having border problems with Cambodia. Both Thailand and Vietnam have again and again called for talks with the authorities in Phom Penh and there has been no positive response. In fact, Phnom Penh has come up with statements mainly directed at Hanoi. Mr Trinh has already visited Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines--all members of ASEAN--but Thailand is a special case because, like Vietnam, we share a common border with Cambodia.

Since both countries are dedicated to peace in this region, it might be wise for them to join hands and seek the help of a mediator. Two countries cannot be ignored in this part of the world--Japan economically, and China politically. Since Japan will obviously refuse any mediator role in the conflict, China is the only recourse as Cuba has already suggested. We are confident that the Thai Government and Mr Trinh's delegation wil give this serious thought.

Mr Trinh is in Bangkok at the right time not only because of the events on the borders of Cambodia but he could also see for himself how the government of national reconciliation is being run effectively by Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan. As Mr Trinh says in his arrival statement the time is propitious for implementing the Trinh-Phichai joint communiques of 1976.

One of the major questions that will come up for discussion will concern the Vietnamese refugees who have been in Thailand for about 30 years since the French-Indochina war. The repatriation of these refugees, who number about 40,000, had been agreed upon about 20 years ago between the Red Cross societies of the two countries. The refugees had opted for repatriation to Hanoi and Hanoi had agreed to accept them.

But the repatriation of such a large number of persons, involving women and children, is no easy process. It would not be possible to evacuate them and send them to Vietnam overland and air transport would be very costly--actually prohibitive. So the only possibility will be by sea and the discussions will have to centre on the sharing of the cost of providing transport facilities. The other point is the discussion of the timing as to the evacuation of the refugees from Thailand.

Since the communist victory in the Vietnam war, except for the brief visit of then Foreign Minister Phichai Rattakun, there have been little contacts between Hanoi and Bangkok. But since Gen Kriangsak took over the reins of the government there have been breakthroughs and the agreement on overflights by Thai International has already been reached. There are two other subjects of relative importance that have to come up for discussions in the new atmosphere that prevails--trade between the two countries and how Thailand can participate in the massive reconstruction programme in Vietnam. None of this should prove difficult considering the friendly atmosphere that prevails now between the two countries.

POST Editorial

BK100130Y Bangkok POST in English 10 Jan 78 p 6 BK

[Editorial: "Time for Frank Talks"]

[Text] As we welcome Mr nguyen Duy Trinh, vice premier and foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, we may appear to be the unenlightened in the rest of the world to be "ganging up" against Cambodia. This misconception can be ruled out entirely since the visit was arranged well before the serious fighting along the Vietnam-Cambodia border. It is true that Thailand also has its problems with Cambodia because Khmer Rouge forces had made a series of incursions into Thai territory for pillage, plunder and massacre, and Thai forces had acted to defend Thai lives and property but without crossing onto Cambodian soil.

Although we are not allies in any way against a so-called "enemy," and although we will certainly not be party to any anti-Cambodian bloc or any conspiracy to dominate and divide up Cambodia, there is little doubt that our border disputes with the Cambodian authorities will have to be aired. We certainly would like to know more about the situation along the Vietnam-Cambodia border while Mr Nguyen Duy Trinh is bound to know some facts about our border troubles with the Khmer Rouge. We should be frank to the Vietnamese delegation and expect them to be frank with us. The peace and security of the region is involved.

While Cambodia may be the raging topic and we need more understanding about our common neighbour, we cannot forget to consider ways of promoting the bilateral relations between the Vietnamese and ourselves. Our government has declared that it upholds the August 1976 agreement. Our prime minister has written personally to Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong and has received an encouraging reply. The promptness with which Mr Nguyen Duy Trinh has come to Bangkok shows the urgency which Hanoi places on relations with Thailand. Thus, there should not be much difficulty in reaching agreements on matters of common interest and mutual advantage. It is well known that the Vietnamese are tough negotiators but our government while nice and conciliatory is now equal to the task. The negotiations will be monitored closely by the USSR, backers of Vietnam, and China, backers of Cambodia. Thailand has promoted relations with both Peking and Moscow and intends to be friendly to both Vietnam and Cambodia. Such intentions may direct discussions into positive channels--positive for peace in Southeast Asia.

POST WANTS OPEN REPORTING ON SRV-CAMBODIA DISPUTE

BK090254Y Bangkok POST in English 9 Jan 78 p 6 BK

[Editorial: "Vietnam Should Open Its Doors"]

[Text] There is no shortage of words about the present Cambodia-Vietnam conflict.

Phnom Penh Radio is hard at work pouring out its version of events. Another version altogether is coming from Hanoi, and from senior Vietnamese ministers travelling abroad. Foreign affairs commentators in places as far apart as Washington, Paris and Singapore are contributing their analyses of the situation. But the fact of the matter is that nobody really knows. They do not know because the two regimes involved have chosen to shut themselves off from most diplomatic and news reporting sources. Cambodia has said that "the world has clearly seen the truth of Vietnamese intentions" but it hasn't because what Cambodia calls the truth is the truth only as Cambodia sees it. Vietnam has sought to put the blame squarely on to Cambodia, which may be true, but Radio Hanoi is no less adept in the art of propaganda than is Radio Phnom Penh when the need arises.

On the fact of it, what is going on seems at this stage at least mostly to concern the two countries involved. That would be the case if it were merely a matter of a border dispute. But is it only a border dispute? Cambodia, certainly, claims otherwise. And in the light of the Cambodian statements, many misgivings are being expressed around the world.

Only two days ago in Kuala Lumpur the Vietnamese Vice Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang spoke of the need for the countries of Southeast Asia to join hands for regional cooperation. A similar awareness of the desirability of mutual understanding has been reflected in the moves already made to discuss outstanding problems between Thailand and Vietnam. Given their apparent willingness to get together with their neighbours, a major contribution towards those desirable ends could be made now by Vietnam if it chose to open its door just a little more to the world around it. Knowledge is a vital step towards better understanding. And knowledge comes through information, freely made available. In view of its expressed desire to build new links in the region, and in the circumstances of its present dispute with Cambodia in which it wants the world to believe its side of the story, there could be no better time for Vietnam to say: We have nothing to hide. Come and see for yourselves".

NATION REVIEW ASSESSES CARTER'S FOREIGN TRIP

BK0902402 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 9 Jan 78 p 2 BK

[Editorial: "Carter Trip's Successes Are Intangible"]

[Text] U.S. President Jimmy Carter's trip to seven nations during the New Year holiday period has been officially termed successful in Washington. Obviously a U.S. presidential globe-trotting cannot be a failure, but we are hard-put to find any tangible successes. Egypt was not in the original agenda for the visitation by Carter but was added on and, accentuating the positive, we can say his trips to Aswan and to Riyadh in Saudi Arabia were successful.

In his meeting with Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat in Aswan, Carter was able to narrow the differences between Egypt and the United States regarding the Middle East peace negotiations but it would be wrong to say that the two presidents saw eye-to-eye on the Palestinian issue which is preventing further progress in the Egypt-Israeli peace talks.

Carter had two reasons to visit Saudi Arabia--the first to get Saudi backing for Sadat's peace efforts and second to discuss the oil price. It is obvious that he got nowhere with regard to the oil price but he did get King Khalid's assent not to rock the boat as far as as-Sadat's Middle East peace initiatives are concerned. His trip to Poland was turned into a comedy by his translator who said that Carter was "abandoning" the United States and wanted to know Poland "carnally" but even then one had expected Carter to come up with his strident pleas for human rights but that was in an awfully low key.

In India nobody had expected two religious and idealistic men like Carter and Prime Minister Morarji Desai to agree on anything. Further, Carter came with the strange proposal that India should submit her nuclear programme for international control and Desai is a truculent and sour enough man to have replied that he would do so after the United States. But Carter must have been pleased with the huge crowds that turned out to cheer him since he could not have known that in India huge crowds turn out for soccer matches and for road accidents also.

Meeting with the shah of Iran, Carter was face to face with the bottomless coffer and an insatiable thirst for sophisticated arms. Carter had often spoke about the lack of human rights in Iran, but while he was in Tehran his tones were muted. In France he got along well with President Giscard d'Estaing and reaffirmed the traditionally close friendship between their two countries. Whether his visit would have any effect on the French elections two months away cannot be known now. But we can firmly say that his disasters were comic and successes intangible.

IRANIAN CROWN PRINCE DEPARTS FOR AUSTRALIA 8 JAN

BK091128Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT a Jan 78 BK

[Excerpts] At 0715 on 8 January, Crown Prince Reza Pahlevi of Iran, accompanied by the crown prince of Thailand and his consort, left Phuphing Palace for Chiang Mai airport. A farewell ceremony consisting of traditional dances was held in his honor by the Chiang Mai provincial government. The crown prince of Iran reviewed an honor guard before boarding the plane for Bangkok. At the Bangkok airport, the crown prince of Iran stopped for a short rest. There, he said goodby to the crown prince of Thailand and Princess Somsawali before boarding the plane for Australia.

CABINET ESTABLISHES OIL POLICY, DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

BK080705Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 5 Jan 78 BK

[Prime Minister's Office spokesman Kamchat Kiphanit's 5 January report on weekly Thai cabinet session--read by announcer]

[Excerpt] The meeting was presided over by Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan. It first approved the proposal of the Board of Investment on setting up a national oil policy and oil industry development committee. The move is expected to eliminate duplication of work of the existing committees, including, for example, the Oil Policy Committee and the Oil Industry Development Committee. The many existing oil committees will be dissolved and replaced by the new national oil policy and oil industry development committee, the duty of which will be to formulate oil policy and planning for oil industry development. The committee will be composed of:

1. The industry minister, as chairman;
2. The defense minister, as deputy chairman;
3. The finance minister;
4. The commerce minister;
5. The minister attached to the prime minister's office;
6. The communications minister;
7. The secretary general of the National Security Council;
8. The secretary general of the National Economic and Social Development Board;
9. The secretary general of the National Energy Authority;
10. The secretary general of the Board of Investment; and
11. The undersecretary of state for industry, as member and secretary.

This committee is empowered to appoint subcommittees to carry out work connected with oil policy and oil industry development in any aspect according to need.

HANOI RADIO CAMBODIAN SERVICE ON NGO DIEN PRESS CONFERENCE

BK100700Y Hanoi International Service in Cambodian 0900 GMT 8 Jan 78 BK

[Station commentary: "Maximum Patience and Sincere Goodwill"]

[Text] "It is extremely painful for us to hold this press conference; but what other alternatives do we have?", said Ngo Dien, assistant to the SRV foreign minister and head of the SRV information and press department, in a 6 January press conference on the Vietnam-Cambodia border issue.

This unprecedented and hard-hitting press conference noted that world opinion attaches special importance to the situation on the Vietnam-Cambodia border. All the newsmen attending this press conference came seeking the truth, which became quite clear to them. In one single night, peaceful Vietnamese villages were reduced to ashes; Buddha images were smashed; a mother and seven children lost their lives while the father uttered heart-rending cries; a young girl was raped and her thighs stabbed; Vietnamese people living in the border areas were forced to stand in rows and were machinegunned; small children were chopped up and disembowelled by Cambodian troops; many other Vietnamese nationals were beheaded, had their livers torn out or were drowned in canals and wells.

Early this month, Cambodian armed forces perpetrated painful criminals acts in Kien Giang, An Giang, Dong Thap and Song Be. All this was clearly explained to the newsmen who asked such questions as "why have the Vietnamese only now decided to reveal these facts to us?" In fact, this was due to our patience and restraint. Even while exposing to world public opinion these painful truths and acts of violence, the SRV has maintained its goodwill.

In the press conference, Ngo Dien reiterated the SRV Government's stand that the sooner the two sides agree to negotiate--regardless of the level of the negotiations--the better, in order to jointly try to solve the border problem, in the basis of solidarity and friendship, for the lasting, just and reasonable interests of the two countries.

In reply to the 6 January 1978 Cambodian statement which said that "Vietnam only pretends to negotiate", Ngo Dien remarked, "as they have not yet agreed to negotiate, how can they say that we pretend to negotiate? If they come to the negotiating table, they will see whether Vietnam will really negotiate."

In regard to the Cambodian request for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, Ngo Dien stressed that Vietnam has always respected Cambodia's independence and territorial integrity and has not annexed even an inch of Cambodian territory.

As to the question of the Indochina federation, which--according to Cambodian allegations--Vietnam tried to force Cambodia to join, Ngo Dien put the following question to the newsmen: "Friends, you who have observed the Vietnam problem for so many years, have you ever heard us mention the Indochina federation?" To this question, the newsmen looked at each other in silence. Ngo Dien then read an excerpt **from** the text of the resolution of the Fourth VCP Congress which clearly stresses that Vietnam has tried to preserve and expand its special relations with the Lao and Cambodian peoples and to develop ties of solidarity, confidence, long-range cooperation and mutual assistance in all fields with the two fraternal countries--Laos and Cambodia--on the principles of equality, mutual respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and mutual benefit.

In regard to a detente [kar thu sral] between the two sides demanded by Cambodia as a prerequisite to negotiations, Ngo Dien remarked that Cambodia's actions and statements and Phnom Penh radio reflect grudges, whereas Vietnam--in its official statement and in this press conference as well--has never used rude words vis a vis Cambodia, despite the barbarous criminal acts committed by that country.

So how can the problem be solved? Ngo Dien answered this question by saying: "We have two ways to solve this problem. The first is to use force of arms, a solution which Vietnam has rejected; the second is a peaceful settlement, which Vietnam espouses. Vietnam will negotiate anytime. If Cambodia continues to commit acts of encroachment, to rely on force and to refuse to negotiate, it will then be held entirely responsible for all consequences."

Ngo Dien then expressed his conviction that the ties of great solidarity and friendship between the people of the two countries--Vietnam and Cambodia--who shed their sweat and blood helping each other, will survive the current trial, will overcome all obstacles and will keep the peoples of the two countries comrades-in-arms and brothers.

Concluding the press conference, Ngo Dien said that he hoped that the newsmen would not dwell on the past in their reports, which might damage the traditional ties of friendship between the two countries; instead, they should jointly and actively contribute to strengthening the ties of militant solidarity between the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples.

VNA CONTINUES TO REPORT WORLD SUPPORT FOR SRV BORDER STAND

Angolan, Mozambique Foreign Ministers

OW091659Y Hanoi VNA in English 1608 GMT 9 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA January 9--Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Teixeira Jorge has expressed the hope that a common ground would be found for Vietnam and Cambodia in keeping with the principles contained in the recent statement of the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

In his message to Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh, Paulo Teixeira Jorge said: "We take this occasion to reiterate the Angolan people's unshakeable militant solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people, who made great sacrifices in the war against imperialism, for national independence and for the reunification of their country."

"We sincerely wish that Vietnam's efforts to defend her sovereignty and territorial integrity, and to protect the solidarity and friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and Cambodia will be completely successful," the Angolan foreign minister said.

Manuel dos Santos, member of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party and vice minister for foreign affairs of Mozambique, pointed out on January 6 that the imperialists were taking advantage of the situation to sow discord among the socialist countries, and between the fraternal peoples of Vietnam and Cambodia.

He told Vietnamese Ambassador Truong Binh Dai "we understand the profound aspirations of the Vietnamese people. We fully support the demand of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam that the two sides meet immediately to settle the border issue in a spirit of fraternal friendship."

MPR, Latin America, PRAVDA

OW091701Y Hanoi VNA in English 1543 GMT 9 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA January 9--"The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic fully supports the stand of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to propose early meetings with Cambodia at any level to settle the border issue between the two countries," declared Mongolian Foreign Minister M. Dugersuren in Ulaanbaatar on January 4 when receiving Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Xuan Hoa.

The Mongolian foreign minister pointed out that "the measures raised in the statement of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam are the most correct and clearsighted measures."

"The Government and the people of the Mongolian People's Republic believe that on the basis of the clearsighted proposals made in the December 31, 1977 statement of the SRV Government, the Vietnam-Cambodia border issue will be successfully settled."

On January 7, the Central Committee of the Mexican Communist Party issued a statement expressing anxiety over the Vietnam-Cambodia border problem. It pointed out that the current conflict between Vietnam and Cambodia benefits only the imperialists and reactionaries. It urged immediate negotiations as a correct measure to settle all conflicts.

"We hold that to appropriately settle the border issue, the countries concerned have to sit for discussion and negotiations in a spirit of equality, friendship and mutual respect," said Tanzanian Foreign Minister Ben Mkapa in Dar-es-Salaam on January 5 when receiving Vietnamese Ambassador Do Hang.

The Tanzanian foreign minister said: "Vietnam and Cambodia are two close neighbours who have united to fight and defeat the common enemy. It is regrettable that the situation between the two countries has recently become strained. Left over by long years of history, border issues are a complicated problem for many countries."

"As a friend of the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples, we hope that the situation will be settled without delay," Ben Mkapa added.

The Latin American journalists federation on January 5 issued a statement saying: "We Latin American journalists stand beside the Government and the people of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and welcome the desire of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam not to let the conflict develop and put an end to it through negotiations between the two fraternal countries."

The Soviet paper PRAVDA yesterday ran a commentary welcoming the policy of peace and friendship of the SRV Government in the settlement of the Vietnam-Cambodia border issue.

South Asia, Middle East

OW100801Y Hanoi VNA in English 0724 GMT 10 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA January 10--"The Communist Party of Sri Lanka holds that the best way to settle the border issue between Vietnam and Cambodia is negotiation", said a statement released by its Political Bureau on January 6. The statement urged immediate talks on the basis of proposals advanced by Vietnam on December 31 last year.

Indian Minister for External Affairs A.B. Vajpayee on January 3 told Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Van Sinh that he had always advocated settlement of border issue by peaceful means. "We hope that differences between the two countries will be settled peacefully, without the use of military force", A.B. Vajpayee added.

In Aden on January 5, Foreign Minister Muhammad as-Salih Muti' of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen pointed to the need to strengthen the solidarity between the peoples of Vietnam and Cambodia in the common struggle against imperialism. He particularly recalled the long anti-imperialist struggle the two peoples jointly waged, during which they made innumerable sacrifices for the complete liberation of their countries.

The solidarity, once restored, would strengthen the solidarity of all progressive forces, Muhammad as-Salih Muti' said.

In a meeting with Vietnamese Ambassador Tran Van Hung in Algiers on January 1, Algerian Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Misum Sbi expressed his government's concern at the Vietnam-Cambodia border issue. He said he believed that these two fraternal peoples would find a way to peacefully settle the dispute.

AFP: SRV ENVOY COMPLAINS OF PRC REPORTING ON CONFLICT

OW100743Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0730 GMT 10 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, Jan 10 (AFP)--The official Chinese press for the first time today gave equal treatment to the viewpoints of Vietnam and Cambodia in their border dispute.

The Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY quoted two communiques published by Phnom Penh and Hanoi last Friday, reproducing both the Cambodian accusations against Hanoi and the Vietnamese charges against Phnom Penh.

Vietnamese Ambassador in Peking Nguyen Trong Vinh said last night that he had "drawn the attention" of the Chinese Foreign Ministry last week to what he termed his "dissatisfaction" with the way the Chinese press had so far reported Hanoi's position in the conflict. The ambassador added that Chinese officials had "rejected his views" during talks at the Foreign Ministry here.

When Cambodia and Vietnam published their first communiques on Dec 31 and Jan 1 disclosing the extent of border dispute, the official Chinese press carried almost all the Cambodian charges of "territorial violations" and "aggression" by Vietnam while ignoring similar Vietnamese accusations against Cambodia.

The Chinese press for the first time today carried Vietnamese charges that the "Cambodian armed forces had repeatedly intruded into Vietnamese territory" since May 1975.

Chinese mass media had not reported on the Vietnamese-Cambodian conflict since the partial publication 10 days ago of the communiques from the two sides. Observers said the extracts published here tended to favor the Cambodian version of the conflict.

NGUYEN DUY TRINH CONCLUDES PHILIPPINES VISIT 9 JAN

OW091657Y Hanoi VNA in English 1626 GMT 9 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA Jan 9--Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh concluded his visit to the Republic of the Philippines today.

Leaving Manila, he was seen off by Madame Imelda Marcos, first lady and governor of Manila, and many members of the cabinet and high-ranking foreign affairs officials. The send-off party included Vietnamese Ambassador Vu Tien and other members of the diplomatic corps.

During his visit, Nguyen Duy Trinh called on President Ferdinand E. Marcos, who presented him with a bag of rice seeds in token of Philippine contribution to the reconstruction of Vietnam.

Nguyen Duy Trinh was honoured at a party given by the first lady, Madame Imelda Marcos, who also accompanied him on a tour of Manila, and in visits to an international rice research center, to a milch cow farm, and to the national art center.

Prior to the departure of Nguyen Duy Trinh and his party, a press conference in connection with the visit was called by Vice Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang.

Joint Communique Issued

OW091619Y Hanoi VNA in English 1552 GMT 9 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA January 9--The following joint communique, done in Manila today, concerns Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh's visit to the Republic of the Philippines:

1. At the invitation of his excellency the secretary of foreign affairs of the Republic of the Philippines, Carlos P. Romulo, his excellency the foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Nguyen Duy Trinh, paid an official visit to the Philippines from 6 to 9 January 1978. During his visit to the Philippines, Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh had an audience with His Excellency President Ferdinand E. Marcos and the first lady, Madame Imelda Marcos, and conferred with officials of the cabinet of the Philippine Government.

2. In his audience with His Excellency President Ferdinand Marcos, Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh conveyed to the president the cordial greetings of President Ton Duc Thang and Prime Minister Pham Van Dong. President Marcos, in return, requested Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh to transmit his friendly greetings to His Excellency President Ton Duc Thang and His Excellency Prime Minister Pham Van Dong. Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh personally extended his government's invitation to the first lady, Madame Imelda Marcos, to visit the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The first lady expressed her appreciation to the foreign minister, and gladly accepted the invitation to visit the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

3. Secretary of Foreign Affairs Carlos P. Romulo and Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh exchanged views on matters of mutual interest on the regional and bilateral levels. The talks were conducted in an atmosphere of cordiality and frankness.

4. The foreign ministers took note that the situation in Southeast Asia is undergoing changes favourable to the trends of independence, peace and neutrality in the region, and that it has created propitious conditions for the establishment and development of friendly and cooperation relations among Southeast Asian countries, in the interest of the prosperity of each country and for the benefit of peace and prosperity of the region.

5. The foreign ministers expressed support for the efforts made by developing countries towards the establishment of a new international economic order on the basis of respect for the national sovereignty of each country and on the basis of equitable economic and trade relations among all countries.

6. The foreign ministers noted with satisfaction that the relations between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Republic of the Philippines, established on the basis of the four principles mentioned in the July 12, 1976 Vietnam-Philippine joint communique, have increasingly developed.

7. Secretary Romulo stressed the significance of the Vietnamese people's struggle for national independence as well as the efforts of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to contribute to consolidating peace, friendship and cooperation among Southeast Asian countries.

8. Secretary Romulo expressed the desire of the Philippines to contribute to the economic reconstruction of Vietnam within the limits of Philippine capabilities. In this connection, Secretary Romulo informed Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh of the extension of assistance in the form of seed testing laboratory equipment, seeds and other agricultural implements and supplies. Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh expressed his appreciation for the offer of assistance. He expressed congratulations on the achievements made by the Government and people of the Republic of the Philippines in nation-building. He also thanked the Philippines for its support to Vietnam's admission to the United Nations Organization.

9. In order to mark a new development in the relationship between the two countries and to pave the way for bilateral cooperation, Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh, on behalf of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and secretary of Foreign Affairs Carlos P. Romulo, on behalf of the Republic of the Philippines, signed a basic agreement on economic, scientific and technical cooperation. On the same occasion, a trade agreement between the Philippines and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was also signed by Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh and the secretary of trade of the Philippines, Troadio T. Quiazon, Jr.

10. The foreign ministers discussed the desirability of an agreement on overflight over Vietnam by Philippine commercial aircraft, and agreed to explore the matter further at an early date.

11. The foreign ministers agreed that, if in the future, should there be any difference or disagreements between the two countries, both countries will be ready to discuss and settle them in the spirit of conciliation and friendship.

12. The foreign ministers expressed satisfaction at the positive results of the official visit to the Philippines of Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh, and believed that the visit had actively contributed to the furtherance of friendly relations and the strengthening of cooperation between the two countries.

13. Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh and his party visited a number of major agricultural establishments and industrial centers.

14. Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh expressed his warm appreciation for the cordial welcome and friendly hospitality accorded to him and to the members of his party by the Government and people of the Philippines.

15. Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh invited Secretary Romulo to pay a visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Secretary Carlos P. Romulo thanked Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh and accepted the invitation. The date of the visit will be decided through normal diplomatic channels.

LAO TRADE DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT, DEPARTS

OW091713Y Hanoi VNA in English 1619 GMT 9 an 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA January 9--The Lao trade delegation led by Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and minister of industry and commerce, left here today after a week-long visit to Vietnam. It was seen off by Minister of Foreign Trade Dang Viet Chau and representatives of the Foreign Ministry and other government agencies.

The Lao delegation had paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and had been cordially received by Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and premier. It had also signed a protocol on goods exchanged between Vietnam and Laos for this year. The delegation had also toured Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and other places.

CUBAN BUILDING MINISTRY DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT, DEPARTS

OW091707Y Hanoi VNA in English 1623 GMT 9 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA January 9--The delegation of the Cuban Ministry of Building led by Mario Oliva Perez, member of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and vice minister, left here today. It had been here for the opening of the Cuban-built "Thang Loi" (Victory) motor-road.

The delegation was seen off by Vice Minister of Transport and Communications Nguyen Nam Hai, Cuban Ambassador Melba Hernandez Rogriguez del Rey and representatives of the Foreign Ministry and the Ministry of Building.

While here, the delegation was received by Le Thanh Nghi, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and vice premier; Phan Trong Tue, member of the party Central Committee and minister of transport and communication; and Bui San, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the party organization in Binh Tri Thien Province.

It paid a floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum, visited the house of the late president and the Ho Chi Minh Museum in Hanoi and his home village in Nghe Tinh Province. It also visited a hospital built with Cuba's assistance in Binh Tri Thien, and toured Hue and Ho Chi Minh City.

TRADE, PAYMENTS AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH FINLAND 9 JAN

OW091703Y Hanoi VNA in English 1617 GMT 9 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA Jan 9--The Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Republic of Finland signed an agreement on trade and payments here today.

The agreement was signed by Ambassador Mauri Mikael Ehrt on behalf of the Government of Finland, and by Hoang Trong Dai, vice minister of foreign trade, on behalf of the Vietnamese Government.

Present on that occasion were Minister of Foreign Trade Dang Viet Chau and staff members of the Finnish Embassy and the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade.

NHAN DAN NOTES JAPANESE PROTESTS AGAINST U.S. BASE PRESENCE

OW100733Y Hanoi VNA in English 0720 GMT 10 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA January 10--The Japanese authorities are giving the United States the free use of military bases in Japan for strategic designs in the Pacific region and northeastern Asia, writes NHAN DAN today. The paper is commenting on the U.S. demand for the reservation of ten more areas for the use of the U.S. Air Force. The paper says that many areas in Japan have already been taken over by the U.S. Air Force and Navy for daily bombing exercises. "The inhabitants of these beautiful islands are highly indignant because their life is troubled by constant U.S. military activities", the paper remarks.

On the outcry against Tokyo's concessions in the U.S.-Japan security treaty, NHAN DAN quotes AKAHATA, the paper of the Communist Party of Japan, as noting that the U.S.-Japan military alliance under the strategy of the Carter administration has embarked on a new dangerous stage, and that to fight for the cancellation of the U.S.-Japan security treaty has become an urgent task of the Japanese people and of all peace-loving people in Asia.

NHAN DAN continues: "Together with progressive and peace-loving public in Asia and the world, the Vietnamese people resolutely support the just and persistent struggle of the Japanese people for independence and national sovereignty, and for peace in Asia. The U.S. must stop all bombings on Japanese soil".

"Such bombings", the paper says, "not only remind Japanese of the atomic bombings on Hiroshima and Nagasaki; they not only upset natural environments and destroy the beauty of this country, they also threaten the security of other countries in Asia".

LEADERS SEND BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S HUSAK

OW091705Y Hanoi VNA in English 1612 GMT 9 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA January 9--President Ton Duc Thang and Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, on Sunday sent their warmest congratulations to Gustav Husak, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, on his 65th birthday.

The Vietnamese leaders highly appreciated Gustav Husak's great services to strengthening the CPCZ under whose leadership, they said, the Czechoslovak people have successfully carried out the resolutions of the 14th party congress, recording brilliant achievements in building and defending socialism, and are putting into effect the resolutions of the 15th party congress for building a developed socialist society.

President Ton Duc Thang and General Secretary Le Duan noted Gustav Husak's important contribution to strengthening and developing the militant solidarity and brotherly cooperation between the parties and peoples of Vietnam and Czechoslovakia on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

They said: "We take this opportunity to sincerely thank the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the fraternal Czechoslovak people for their heartfelt support and precious assistance to the Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation in the past, and in socialist construction at present."

They wished Gustav Husak good health to lead the Czechoslovak people to new successes, thus contributing to the common struggle of the socialist countries and the world's peoples for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism.

TON DUC THANG GREETS NEPALESE KING ON NATIONAL DAY

OW271531Y Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT 27 Dec 77 OW

[Text] Hanoi VNA December 27--President Ton Duc Thang has sent a message to King Birendra of Nepal, saying: "On the occasion of the National Day of the Kingdom of Nepal, on behalf of the Vietnamese people, and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and in my own name, I would like to convey to Your Majesty and to the Government and the people of Nepal my warm congratulations. "I wish the people of Nepal prosperity and happiness. May the friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and Nepal be further consolidated and developed."

TRUONG CHINH GREETS MOZAMBIQUE'S MACHEL ON ASSEMBLY ELECTION

BK290143Y Hanoi VNA in English 1546 GMT 26 Dec 77 BK

[Text] Hanoi VNA December 28--Truong Chinh, chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee, today sent a message to Samora Machel, congratulating him on his election as chairman of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Truong Chinh said: "May the Mozambique people, under the leaderhip of the Frelimo Party, and of the Government and People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Mozambique, make many more and still bigger achievements in defending national independence, and building their country along the line of socialism.

"May the militant solidarity and friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and Mozambique be further consolidated and developed. I wish you good health and many successes in your noble task."

TRUONG CHINH RECEIVES BANGLADESH, SWEDISH AMBASSADORS

OW091709Y Hanoi VNA in English 1621 GMT 9 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA January 9--Abdul Momin, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, today called on Truong Chinh, chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee. Chairman Truong Chinh had a cordial talk with the Bangladesh ambassador.

Also today Tom Gustav Richard Tscherning, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Sweden, paid a visit to Chairman Truong Chinh. The chairman and the Swedish ambassador had a cordial conversation.

COMMUNIST DEFENSE MINISTERS GREET GIAP ON VPA ANNIVERSARY

Bulgarian, Hungarian, Romanian Ministers

OW260751Y Hanoi VNA in English 0719 GMT 26 Dec 77 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA December 26--General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defence of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, has sent a message to General Vo Nguyen Giap on Vietnam's army day, saying:

"The officers and men of the Bulgarian People's Army highly appreciate the friendship of their Vietnamese comrades and class brothers and on the occasion of this anniversary, sincerely wish them many new successes in strengthening the defence potentials of the SRV--the outpost of peace and socialism in Southeast Asia."

Colonel General Lajos Czinege, minister of defence of the Hungarian People's Republic, says in his message: "The victories recorded by the Vietnamese brothers-in-arms in the cause for peace and security in the world and for socialist social progress have filled us with strength and confidence. "On this festive day, we sincerely wish our Vietnamese brothers new outstanding achievements in working for the happiness and prosperity of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and for the cause of socialism, in military and political training to increase your preparedness."

In his message to General Vo Nguyen Giap, Colonel General Ion Comman, minister of natioral defence of the Socialist Republic of Romania, says: "With profound feelings of international solidarity, all officers and men of the Romanian armed forces particularly appreciate the relations of friendship between our peoples and armies, and express our sincere elation at the achievements made by the Vietnamese people's armed forces in perfecting their fighting capacity."

Korean, Mongolian Ministers

BK290139Y Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT 28 Dec 77 BK

[Text] Hanoi VNA December 28--General O Chin-u, minister of the people's armed forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and General B. Dorj, minister of defence of the Mongolian People's Republic, have sent their greetings to Minister of National Defence General Vo Nguyen Giap on the 33d anniversary of the Vietnam People's Army.

In his message, General O Chin-u wrote: "Officers and men of the Korean people's armed forces are very glad at the achievements recorded by officers and men of the Vietnam people's armed forces and regard them as their own. I take this opportunity to express my firm belief that the friendship and militant solidarity between the people's armed forces of our two countries, built up during the common struggle against imperialism and U.S. imperialism, will be further strengthened and developed. I sincerely wish you and all officers and men of the Vietnam People's Armed Forces many and yet greater achievements in the strengthening of your national defence."

General B. Dorj wrote in his message: "On this anniversary, I would like to wish that the fighters of the Vietnam people's armed forces record greater achievements in their sacred cause of ceaselessly strengthening their military and political training and further enhancing their fighting capacity to preserve the gains of freedom and socialism achieved by the people."

VCP DELEGATIONS RETURN FROM AFRICAN PARTY CONGRESSES

MPLA Congress

OW251631Y Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT 25 Dec 77 OW

[Text] Hamoi, VNA December 25--The delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Vu Lap, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Central Commission for Nationalities, returned here yesterday after attending the first congress of the Workers Party of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) held in Luanda.

The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Nguyen Thanh Le, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Commission for External Relations of the party Central Committee, Nhi Qui, vice chairman of the Central Commission for Nationalities, and a representative of the Foreign Ministry.

PAIGC Congress

OW251633Y Hanoi VNA in English 1511 GMT 25 Dec 77 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA December 25--The delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Nguyen Van Kinh, vice chairman of the Commission for External Relations of the party Central Committee, returned here on Saturday after attending the Third Congress of the African Independence Party of Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC).

It was welcomed at the airport by Nguyen Thanh Le, member of the VCP Central Committee and vice chairman of the commission, and a representative of the Foreign Ministry.

FURTHER REPORT ON VISIT TO SENIOR MILITARY ACADEMY GRADUATES

BK091300Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 6 Jan 78 BK

[Report on VCP Central Committee General Secretary Le Duan's visit to the Vietnam Military Academy on 5 January]

[Text] On 5 January the Vietnam Military Academy held a graduation ceremony closing its first course. The graduates are generals and high-ranking party cadres in the army who came there to study, train and receive supplementary education on the party's revolutionary and military line as well as on military strategy, tactics and campaigns with the aim of heightening their combat ability and meeting the needs for building the people's armed forces in the new stage. The course has ended after a year of study.

In an atmosphere of enthusiasm over the successful completion of the year of study, all graduates and cadres of the Vietnam Military Academy were greatly honored to have the opportunity to welcome Comrade Le Duan, party Central Committee General Secretary, who called on them and issued directives to them. Accompanying Comrade Le Duan was Comrade Col Gen Chu Huy Man, party Central Committee Political Bureau member, Central Military Party Committee deputy secretary, and VPA General Political Department director.

The comrade general secretary commended the army for having satisfactorily fulfilled their tasks of standing combat-ready to defend the fatherland and for building the national economy and the Vietnam Military Academy for having overcome difficulties to promptly complete its first course. Comrade Le Duan stressed the requirement to thoroughly understand the party's revolutionary and military lines and called for more attention in the academy's curriculum on summing up Vietnam's experiences.

After outlining the tasks of the people's armed forces in the new stage, the comrade general secretary emphasized the need to build an all-people national defense which draws its greatest strength from the working people's collective mastery of society and added that the successful mobilization of the working people's collective mastery is highly instrumental to the building of our army and the strengthening of our national defense.

Dealing with the army's duty to serve as a large school for training youths to become new men, Comrade Le Duan stressed: New men must have ironlike discipline, which is the highest expression of the spirit of collective mastery and noble moral virtues. Such strict discipline requires that cadres and combatants be absolutely loyal to the revolutionary cause and ready to make sacrifices on behalf of the revolution and keep close contact with the masses. On the other hand, cadres and combatants must firmly grasp modern military science and enhance their organizational capability.

Comrade Le Duan said: Cadres play a decisive role in building the army and therefore they should keep pace with the new demands of the revolution by raising their knowledge in all fields, keeping in close tough with the masses and the grassroots units and fighting against bureaucratism.

Lt Gen Hoang Minh Thao, alternate member of the party Central Committee and director of the academy, on behalf of his staff and all student officers, expressed profound gratitude to the party Central Committee and pledged to strictly implement the comrade general secretary's directives, to satisfactorily carry out the tasks entrusted to the academy and to strive to promote the results of the first course.

Sen Gen Van Tien Dung, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy secretary of the Central Military Party Committee and chief of the General Staff, on behalf of the Central Military Party Committee, briefed the graduates on their tasks. Comrade Van Tien Dung emphasized the concern of the party Central Committee, the Central Military Party Committee and the Ministry of National Defense, the cordial assistance of the comrade cadres in an outside the army, and the cooperation of other schools and praised the efforts of the body of cadres and teachers and all of the brother and sister workers, personnel and combatants of the academy as well as the diligence and iniative of the students in their study and in developing the academy.

After pointing out that the army is a sharp weapon of the dictatorship of the proletariat under the party's absolute leadership and always affirms that it is aimed at successfully carrying out the party's revolutionary line and tasks, the comrade senior general stressed: The foremost task of the armed forces is to always stand prepared to fight in defense of the homeland. At the same time, they must strive to fulfill their task of economic construction.

The senior general issued the following directive to the students: In order to be worthy of the party's concern and care for and its efforts to improve you, you comrades must stand ready to assume and most satisfactorily fulfill all of the tasks entrusted to you by the homeland. In all positions and units, you comrades must actively promote the results of your study over the past year, must be modest, must remain united, must heighten your sense of responsibility to the party, the people and the comatants and must strive to bring a momentous change to your units.

Comrade Van Tien Dung said: Our people are stadily advancing, our army is now more powerful than ever. In our advance, we will always hold high the invincible banner which was handed to us by the party and Uncle Ho. Heavy yet very glorious tasks are awaiting you comrades. No difficulties can check us in our advance, because we are a determined-to-win army, because our hearts are burning with patriotism and love for socialism, and because the orders of the party and the people are sacred and absolute for us.

In a solemn and enthusiastic atmosphere, the academy made public a namelist of graduates. A representative of the students pledged that upon their return to their units they would continue to study and train in all fields, heighten their combat determination and spirit of revolutionary offensive, improve their revolutionary virtues, raise their levels of leadership and command, apply the results of their study to their actual work, strive to become outstanding cadres of the people's armed forces, and resolutely and satisfactorily fulfill all tasks entrusted to them by the party and the army in order to be worthy of the care of the party Central Committee and the Central Military Party Committee and the love of the people.

ACTIVITIES OF SOUTHERN PUBLIC SECURITY FORCES REPORTED

OW071934Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 6 Jan 78 OW

[Text] The people's armed public security forces of agencies and units in many southern provinces are satisfactorily carrying out their defense and fighting tasks. The forces of Province "T," in coordination with local armed forces, have carried out many patrols and constantly mounted guard in order to defend the border areas under its responsibility.

Its four border defense stations, which have scored outstanding achievements, have been awarded first and second class armed exploit medals. They are quickly learning from their own experiences, developing new techniques and constantly striving to advance.

In Province "K," cadres and combatants of the border defense stations insure that all tasks are performed and that units are combat ready. The forces in charge of defending Island "P" have overcome many difficulties and hardships and, together with naval troops, local militia and self-defense forces, vigorously trained in combat tactics and have firmly grasped the situation on the island and at sea.

Since the beginning of the new year, cadres and combatants of Province "L" people's armed public security forces have quickly planned their major tasks for the first quarter and insured satisfactory fulfillment of their unit's political tasks. The provincial command has started a training course for some 200 cadres and combatants in the professional and technical fields and on measures for defending national sovereignty and security in the fatherland's border areas and for building strong, stable units.

HANOI YOUTHS TAKE PART IN COMMUNIST LABOR DAY ACTIVITIES

OW081603Y Hanoi VNA in English 1537 GMT 8 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA January 8--Sixty thousand young people in Hanoi today took part in the first "communist labour day" of this year which was organised by the Hanoi committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union.

In the suburban districts, young cooperative farmers went out to the fields to build boundaries and dig ditches. In Gia Lam district, 4,000 young men and women joined in the "communist labour day."

Le Van Luong, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi party committee, visited the young people working in Thach Ban and at the Phu Dong milch cow farm, whose labour zeal he warmly commended.

At the work sites to restore and enlarge the To Lich River and to build the Thanh Nhan Park inside the city, young labour volunteers, including students of universities and colleges, were encouraged by Dang Quoc Bao, member of the party Central Committee and first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; Nguyen Dong, deputy secretary of the Hanoi party committee; and Luong Van Nghia, secretary of the Hanoi committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. Also today, art performances by young amateurs were organised in many places inside the city.

WATER CONSERVANCY MINISTRY HOLDS CONFERENCE ON IRRIGATION

OW081226Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 7 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Recently the Water Conservancy Ministry held a conference to review recent experiences in developing the farmland water conservancy network and to discuss measures to implement the plan for developing the farmland water conservancy network in the 1978-1980 period in the mountain districts and provinces from Nghe Tinh northward. These provinces are striving to develop their farmland water conservancy networks and insure efficient irrigation of 85,000 ha of cultivated land.

The conference participants also discussed concrete measures for coordinating the development of the farmland water conservancy network with the storage and management of water supplies in support of the 1977-1978 winter-spring rice crop.

PHAM VAN KIET ATTENDS PROVINCE MEETING ON 1978 TASKS

BK080414Y Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 2 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Long An Province held a conference this morning on reorganization and leadership of production in various localities in 1978. Representatives of various provincial committees and sectors, districts, villages, mass organizations and some typical villages and hamlets attended the conference. Representatives of Go Cong district, Tien Giang Province, and of Binh Chanh district, Ho Chi Minh City, were also present.

In his inaugural speech, the secretary of the Long An provincial party committee pointed out the importance of the reorganization of production, which, he said, is the initial form of training peasants to advance along the path of a large-scale socialist production.

Addressing the conference, Pham Van Kiet, party Central Committee alternate [as heard] member and vice chairman of the party Central Committee Department for the Transformation of Agriculture, also stressed the significance of collective work and said that Long An province must draw experience from the method of production organization adopted by Go Cong district and apply it to its cultivation.

PLANNING OFFICIAL ON POPULATION REDISTRIBUTION, EMPLOYMENT

OW090733Y Hanoi VNA in English 0711 GMT 9 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA January 9--Another 4,080,000 able-bodied persons throughout Vietnam were employed last year in economic, cultural, health and educational branches.

Of this number, 2.4 million took jobs in agriculture and forestry, 860,000 in the building industry, 470,000 in industrial and handicraft establishments and 350,000 in the cultural, educational and health services.

The labor force directly building new economic zones last year numbered 500,000. If family members who accompanied them are included, the total number of people to settle in the economic zones last year was more than 1 million; regarding the southern provinces, hundreds of thousands of unemployed were given jobs in the cities and towns and millions of others of working age in the countryside were mobilized to clear virgin land, reclaim fallow fields and build irrigation works. As a result, last year saw almost 450,000 hectares of fields which lay fallow during the war recovered and about 300,000 hectares of virgin land reclaimed. If taking into account the acreage subjected to crop multiplication, the whole country had another 1 million hectares put under cultivation in 1976 and 1977.

Appraising this achievement, Che Viet Tan, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission, wrote in a recent issue of the daily NHAN DAN: "This is a new factor, a new advance in terms of cultivated acreage, if we remember that our country is small in land area and big in population and that in 20 years North Vietnam could only increase its cultivated area by 500,000 hectares and put under cultivation 120,000 hectares of virgin and fallow lands".

Che Viet Tan said that in the next 20 years, Vietnam would re-distribute 10 million labourers, of which 4 million will be moved from the densely populated Red River and central deltas to the northwestern and northeastern mountainous regions, the central highlands, the Mekong River delta, eastern South Vietnam and islands, for the building of the economy and strengthening of national defence.

"We will put another 5 million hectares of virgin and fallow lands under cultivation--in addition to the available 5 million hectares of forests--to have a total of 16 million hectares of good forests, and best exploit products of our large territorial waters", he said.

"This re-distribution of population will go along with the re-arrangement of the fields to help rural electrification, which will shift our agriculture to mechanized large-scale production. Vietnam's scattered 160,000 points of population will be re-arranged into between 15,000 and 20,000 larger ones in the countryside in order to vacate about 800,000 fertile hectares for crops. At the same time, we will re-design the industrial centres and cities now inhabited by 10 million of our 50 million people to that they will accommodate 20 million of the total 75 million inhabitants expected by the end of this century."

VNA REPORTS 1.33 MILLION PEOPLE SETTLE IN NEW ECONOMIC AREAS

OW080808Y Hanoi VNA in English 0718 GMT 8 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA January 8--Over the past 2 years, almost 1,330,000 people have gone to settle in new economic zones in different parts of the country. Among them 560,000 are main labourers who have put 300,000 hectares under crops and set up many state farms.

Seven hundred thousand people from Ho Chi Minh City have settled down in suburban areas and new economic zones. They have set up 80 new economic villages in the neighbouring provinces and established a number of state farms on the city's outskirts.

In Binh Tri Thien Province, central Vietnam, 10.000 hectares have been put under cultivation and 70,000 people, including about 30,000 main labourers, have settled down in new economic zones.

Tens of thousands of people from northern provinces and Ho Chi Minh City now live in central highlands provinces such as Lam Dong, Gia Lai-Cong Tum and Dac Lac, and in some of the Mekong River delta provinces: Tay Ninh, Dong Nai, Song Be, etc. Hoang Lien Son, Vietnam's northwest-most province, has received 60,000 people, including 23,000 main labourers who have established new cooperative farms and put 3,000 hectares under crops.

This year three mechanized land-clearing companies in southern Vietnam will be merged into one to clear about 1,000,000 hectares and to join the various localities in redistributing 1,800,000 labourers as provided for in the 5-year state plan.

RADIO REPORTS SUCCESSES IN OPENING NEW ECONOMIC AREAS

BK0902257Y Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 5 Jan 78 BK

[Excerpts] Dear friends: Following the complete liberation of the south, the drive to motivate the people to set out to build new economic areas has been increasingly accelerated.

The provinces in the northern lowlands have actively conducted drives to reorganize production and to redistribute labor in localities, while sending a large work force to the south to open new land to build new economic areas.

The southern provinces' drive to motivate the people in cities and towns to return to their native areas, or to set out to build new economic areas has also been conducted enthusiastically. Many provinces have conducted this drive satisfactorily. Thai Binh Province has satisfactorily directed the drive to send people to build new economic areas, and over the past 2 years it has overfulfilled set plan norms and insured good labor quality. With their experience in intensively cultivating rice, the compatriots in Thai Binh Province are building the Kien Binh state rice farm in Kien Giang Province.

Some 700,000 people have left Ho Chi Minh City for the rural areas or new economic areas to earn a living. They have set up 80 new economic villages in adjacent provinces and a number of state farms on the city's outskirts.

The southern provinces, such as Lam Dong, Gia Lai-Cong Tum, Dac Lac, Tay Ninh, Dong Nai and Song Be, and various provinces in western Nam Bo have received tens of thousands of people from densely-populated cities and towns in the northern provinces who have come to build new economic villages and state farms.

Various sectors at the central level have made great efforts in support of the drive to motivate the people to build new economic areas. The communications and transportation sector has made full use of all its means, including aircraft, to transport hundreds of thousands of oepole to new economic areas. The financial, banking, grain and materials sectors have made great efforts to satisfactorily solve various problems related to capital, grain and materials in order to serve the task of opening new land of relocating people.

SOUTHERN PROVINCES TO EXPAND SUBSIDIARY CROPS, STOCK BREEDING

OW0808l0Y Hanoi VNA in English 0723 GMT 8 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA January 8--In 1978 and the years to come southern provinces will concentrate on expanding subsidiary crops and stock breeding to solve the food problem. This was announced by Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice premier and minister of agriculture, at the conference on agriculture of southern provinces held in Ho Chi Minh City recently.

In the past 2 years, he said, along with the development of the various forms of collectivisation such as production collectives, agricultural machines teams and work exchange teams, which have drawn more than one million peasant households, southern provinces have mobilized millions of people to build irrigation works, clear virgin lands and reclaim waste lands to expand the tilled acreage.

Peasants in many localities have successfully trial-grown short-term high-yielding rice strains, improved the planning of crop cultivation and increased the acreage under subsidiary crops.

The conference unanimously agreed that in the next 3 years, the southern provinces should pay special attention to expanding the tilled acreage with crop multiplication, building large state farms for subsidiary crops and subsidiary crop areas, practising intensive farming, expanding the acreage under industrial crops and boosting stock breeding in the state, collective and family sectors.

Vo Chi Cong pointed out that to implement the 5-year plan for agricultural development (1976-1980) and the 1978 plan, the southern provinces must make full use of their labour potential, expand the acreage of subsidiary crops and carry out intensive cultivation of subsidiary and industrial crops, and develop the breeding of livestock, poultry, and fish and at the same time develop the spirit of initiative in the elaboration and implementation of agricultural production plans.

BRIEFS

PRC-AIDED TEXTBOOK PLANT--Hanoi, Dec 15--The Ministry of Education this morning held a ceremony to commission a textbook printing factory built with China's assistance in Dong Anh, a northern suburb of Hanoi. Present were Nguyen Thi Binh, minister of education; representatives of the Ministries of Culture, Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Building; Chinese Ambassador Chen Chih-fang, and representatives of the Chinese economic representation in Hanoi and the Chinese experts who had helped build the factory. According to Le Than, director of the factory, trial production had been completed, and the factory was ready for full operation. The factory, whose construction started in October 1973, employs both the typographic and offset processes with automatic and semi-automatic equipment. It can print 3 billion book pages a year in Vietnamese, Chinese, Russian, French or English. [Excerpt] [Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT 15 Dec 77 OW]

YUGOSLAV ARMY DAY--Hanoi, Dec 24--Duric Ekrem, Yugoslav ambassador to Vietnam, gave a film show here yesterday in honour of the 36th anniversary of the Yugoslav People's Army (December 22). It was attended by Major General Do Trinh, representing the Vietnamese Ministry of National Defence, Hoang Minh Giam, representing the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, and other officials. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1523 GMT 24 Dec 77 OW]

LAO AWARDS FOR VNA--On behalf of the Lao party and government, Lao Ambassador to Vietnam Khamta Douangthongla Thursday awarded 40 victory orders and anti-U.S. valiant medals to 34 members of the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY for their services to the Lao revolution during the anti-U.S. war of resistance for national salvation. Mr Dao Tung, VNA director, and the Lao ambassador spoke at the ceremony and pointed out the militant solidarity and special, pure, exemplary, loyal and rare relationship between Laos and Vietnam. [Text] [Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 31 Dec 77 OW]

MEETING ON CUBAN ANNIVERSARY--Hanoi, January 2--A meeting was held at Dong Hoi town, in Binh Tri Thien Province, over the weekend to mark Cuba's 19th national day (January 1). Vu Thang, deputy secretary of the party committee and vice chairman of the people's committee, and Tong Hoang Nguyen, vice president of the Fatherland Front committee of the province, attended the meeting. Nguyen Nam Hai, vice minister of transport and communications, was present. Also present was Mario Oliva Perez, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and vice minister of building, who is visiting Vietnam. Nguyen Van Dai, vice chairman of the provincial people's committee, addressed the meeting. [Hanoi VNA in English 1523 GMT 2 Jan 78 OW]

MONGOLIAN SONG-DANCE GROUP--Hanoi, Dec 22--The Mongolian song and dance ensemble, now on a visit to Vietnam, gave five performances to tens of thousands of spectators during its stay in Ho Chi Minh City from December 16 to 20. The ensemble left the city on December 20 for a tour of Danang on the central coast. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0235 GMT 22 Dec 77 OW]

SOVIET AIRLINER INAUGURAL FLIGHT--Hanoi, Jan 4--An Il-62 liner of the Soviet Aeroflot Company made its first landing at the international Thu Do Airport near Hanoi this afternoon. It took the airliner 12 hours to fly from Moscow to Hanoi with only one stop in Bombay. Compared with the Soviet Tu-154's which cover this distance with four stops, the Il-62's flight time is 6 hours shorter. To mark this event a press conference was held by a representative of Aeroflot who spoke of the features of the Il-62 and increasing cooperation between Soviet and Vietnamese civil aviation over the past years. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1552 GMT 4 Jan 78 OW]

SOVIET EXHIBITION OBJECTS, EQUIPMENT--Hanoi, Jan 4--The Soviet Embassy recently held a ceremony to hand over to the Vietnamese Ministry of Culture and Information part of the objects and equipment displayed at the Soviet national exhibition held here on the 60th anniversary of the October Revolution. At the ceremony, Vice Minister of Culture and Information Cu Huy Can asked Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin to convey his thanks to the Soviet Government for its decision to give these exhibits to the ministry. At the end of the exhibition, the Vietnamese Ministry of Culture and Information had held a ceremony on hand over the friendship medal [awarded] by the Vietnamese Government to three members of the directorate of the Soviet exhibition. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1550 GMT 4 Jan 78 OW]

1977 AFFORESTATION FIGURES--Hanoi, January 1--The Vietnam forestry service last year planted more than 123,000 hectares of forest, 30 percent more than in 1976, according to incomplete figures. More than 75,000 hectares have been planted in northern provinces, 11.5 percent more than in 1976. In 1977, southern provinces had 1.5 times more new forests than in 1976. Fifteen forestry centres and many nurseries have been set up in Nghia Binh Province where 13,500 hectares of forests have been planted--800 hectares above plan and 4 times more than in 1976. The people in Ha Bac, Ha Nam Ninh, Nghe Tinh and Binh Tri Thien provinces and Haiphong area last year planted almost 80 million timber and fruit trees. [Hanoi VNA in English 1559 GMT 1 Jan 78 OW]

ROTATING BANNER FOR REGIMENT--Regiment B-20 of Group 33 of the economic construction troops organized a ceremony on 22 December to receive an emulation rotating banner and a flower basket that Ton Duc Thang awarded it for its outstanding achievements in the performance of its combat readiness, productive labor and economic tasks in the Tay Nguyen area. In 1977 the regiment opened 741 hectares of new land, cultivated 721 hectares of rice and subsidiary crops, and completed a large farmland water conservancy network involving some 90,000 cubic meters of earthwork. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 30 Dec 77 OW]

MOSLEM EXTREMIST STANDS TRIAL FOR SUBVERSIVE ACTS

BK0710107 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0715 GMT 7 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Medan, Jan. 7 (ANTARA)--An intelligence officer of the so-called Komando Jihad (Crusade Command) stood trial on Thursday at Medan district court. He was only identified by his initials, T. Z. alias S., since the court told the press to withhold his real name.

Prosecutor M. J. Pasaribu charged T. Z. and his colleagues with subversion and plotting to carry out the aspirations of former DI/TII [Darul Islam/Tentara Islam Indonesia--State of Islam/Islamic Army of Indonesia] leaders to form an "Indonesian Moslem State."

Pasaribu said T. Z. had been trained by former DI/TII leaders since 1971 and had set up cells in North Sumatra, West Sumatra, Riau, Bandung, Jakarta, Lampung and Palembang. The prosecutor charged that T. Z. and 10 other men had learned to make bombs at a house at Tanjungpriok, Jakarta.

T. Z. has confessed that he sent one of his accomplices to Kuala Lumpur to meet a diplomat from a certain foreign embassy in an effort to obtain machineguns, submachineguns, pistols, mortars, antiaircraft guns and other equipment for the Komando Jihad of the Indonesian Moslem army. He also confessed that he had conducted a series of acts of sabotage. He hurled a grenade during a Koran recitation contest at Pematang Siantar, North Sumatra in May, 1976, but the grenade failed to explode. He then masterminded the holdup of salaries of workers of a plantation at Labuhan Batu.

In October 1976, a home-made bomb which he planted at a lavatory at Emmanuel Hospital at Bukittinggi, West Sumatra, went off. T. Z. later conducted a series of grenade hurlings at a church, a cinema and a nightclub in Medan and tried to blow up the Nurul Iman mosque in Padang, West Sumatra.

Komando Jihad also set up an organisation similar to the structure of the Indonesian Armed Forces, with Angus Sulaeman as its commander. T. Z. admitted the Komando Jihad was set up to attract the attention of the government in an attempt to uphold the Moslem law in Indonesia, through a series of terrorist attacks in some cities in Indonesia.

About 50 witnesses will give their testimony at the trial of T. Z. The court session which was headed by [words indistinct] Kuswandi will resume on Saturday.

BRIEFS

1977 EXPORT FIGURES--Jakarta, Jan 4--Indonesia's exports from January through September 1977 were valued at $8,165 billion, up 31 percent on last year's figure. The Central Bureau of Statistics said the increase was due to a rise in the exports of non-oil goods by 46 percent, while the export of oil and its products was up by 25 percent. Non-oil products included coffee, tea, pepper, tin, palm oil, rubber, tobacco, and timber. During the 8-month period, the export of coffee increased from $183 million to $469 million, tea from $38 million to $92 million, pepper from $31 million to $40 million, tin from $113 million to $180 million, palm oil from $90 million to $132 million, and rubber from $385 million to $429 million, tobacco from $35 million to $48 million, timber from $500 million to $460 [as received] million, natural oil from $4.169 billion to $5.22 billion, and oil products from $28 billion to $368 million. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0742 GMT 4 Jan 78 BK]

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